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FIELD'S SEED SENSE

"FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE HOE"

Vol. 5

Shenandoah, Iowa, February, 1918

No. 11

Printed and Published in the Private Printshop of the Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa

Test Your Seed Corn

I want to tell you again that the situation on seed corn is the worst I have ever seen in the 25 years or more that I have been in the seed business. It is a real calamity.

The worst trouble is that lots of people don't realize it yet and they believe honestly that *their* corn will grow. And the darn fools will plant it without testing. And if they get 40% of a stand they will be mighty lucky.

By all means get busy at once and test your seed corn. Test every ear of it and test every ear separately. I mean, of course, the new corn. The old corn will practically all grow. It was so good, you couldn't kill it. You are safe on most of the old corn, test or no test, or at least with a bulk test.

But the new corn, practically none of it will grow except what was hung before the freeze. I know, for we have been testing hundreds of samples already. No guess work about it.

Test 6 grains from each ear, using any kind of a germinating box, or test pan, or rag doll tester that comes handy. Don't use the ear unless all 6 grains (taken from different parts of the ear) grow strong. Don't count the weak ones, they are just as bad as dead ones, maybe worse.

The ears that test 6 strong, put away in a warm, dry, safe place like gold dollars. You'll pay me \$10.00 a bushel for such corn before spring—providing I have any left by that time, which I probably won't. The weak or crippled grains are much more noticeable in the tests this year than usual. Just barely alive, but won't live till spring, some of them making a root sprout, but no top sprout. Liable to fool you. Don't show in the color of the germ when you knife them.

That's why I say accept only a strong test.

Get the children to testing. Offer them a cent an ear to test your corn, they'll work their heads off and save you hundreds of dollars and make a few dollars for themselves. Get busy.

The following article from Wallace's Farmer fits the case so well that I am copying it here.
H. F.

Seed Corn Prices

The scarcity of seed corn means that those who have to buy will pay high prices. Some of the daily papers recently carried stories to the effect that an effort would be made to have the Food Administration control seed corn prices. We trust none of our readers will delay in the hope of buying it at lower prices later on than those now prevailing. We must have good seed corn next year, and the matter of price, while important, is, after all, a secondary consideration.

The Food Administration can not make any seed corn, nor can it exercise any satisfactory control over the price at which it will sell. Talk of that sort is foolish and likely to deceive people. The man who expects to plant corn next spring, and who does not have what he knows to be good seed, and enough of it, should not lose a day in finding what he needs. And when he finds it, he should pay a fair price for it, take it home, and take good care of it.

The man who has corn that can be selected will be serving his country as well as himself by sorting it over carefully, testing it and getting it ready for sale. The chances are that every ear will be needed. *The seed corn situation is critical.*



John Henry Says:

"I'll bet you didn't hang up your seed corn this year, did you? Will you promise to do it next year, early?"



This and the Other Three Pictures on These Two Pages Show the Garden Described Below

A City Man's Garden

"Gentlemen: Last year I raised a war garden on two and a half lots, producing all the vegetables needed for my family for the summer and winter. My wife canned 175 quarts and we had in addition dried sweet corn and our cellar is full of many vegetables for winter use. I enclose a few photographs, showing what a busy city man can do along with his regular work. Outside of the first plowing I did all the work myself and reduced from 200 pounds to 182. I have my garden plowed for next year, fertilized and limed, and am now planning an outline or method of planting. If you have anything that will interest me, please send it along with your late catalog.

I am acting with the City Garden Bureau and schools in promoting the garden work here in the city, having made several trips to inspect and judge gardens and exhibits. I am enjoying my work with Successful Farming immensely as director of the Boys' and Girls' Club work. We have financed some 2000 already and many of them with seed. We are planning to do greater things the coming year in helping young America do their bit as 'Junior Soldiers of the Soil.'

Very truly yours,"—E. N. Hopkins, Des Moines, Iowa.

A Good Year to Make Garden

With all kinds of eatables selling at record breaking prices this year is going to be a splendid year to make garden. Either for home or market. The one sure way to beat the "high cost of living" is to raise your own living. It can be done easily, maybe not all of it but a big part of it.

It costs no more to make garden than it always did. No increase there. the garden will yield as much and just as good stuff. With everything at the grocery store and butcher shop about doubled in price and cut down in quality, it is time to declare your independence and grow your own eatables. Of course you can't live on vegetables entirely, but what is lacking can be supplied by a few hens, and you can grow most of the feed for them.

If you already have a good garden, make it bigger and better next spring and grow more different kinds of stuff in it. If you have not been making garden, make a big one this time.

If you have never grown garden stuff to sell, now is the time to start, for it will be easy to sell in competition with the high price of everything else.



Another View of the Same War Garden Grown in a Back Yard by a City Man You Can Grow One As Well



This shows another view of the city man's back yard war garden described in the letter on the opposite page. This picture shows tomatoes, cabbage, salsify, beets and sweetcorn. Notice that everything is in nice straight rows, as long as possible. This is the way to have it. Put it in rows and tend with a wheelhoe and it saves three-fourths of the work.

Plant A War Garden This Year

By all means if you have any garden ground at all, or can get any, plant a war garden. It will prove to be both patriotic and profitable, and that is a fine combination. You can't beat it.

It is really surprising what an amount of garden stuff can be grown on a small piece of ground, almost any kind of ground that you may happen to have; of course good rich soil is better for most things, but any soil will do fairly well, and bring surprising results.

Us folks who are in the country towns have a great advantage in having lots of room to work; and we should employ our opportunities to the utmost, for food is going to be needed as never before. The real pinch has not come yet. We don't know what it is to be hungry from necessity, and I hope we never may. A good garden is the best insurance against it. Every garden will release that much more food for the soldiers and the starving people of Europe.

It really doesn't matter much what you grow just so it is something to eat, for every little bit helps. Grow what you like best and what you think you

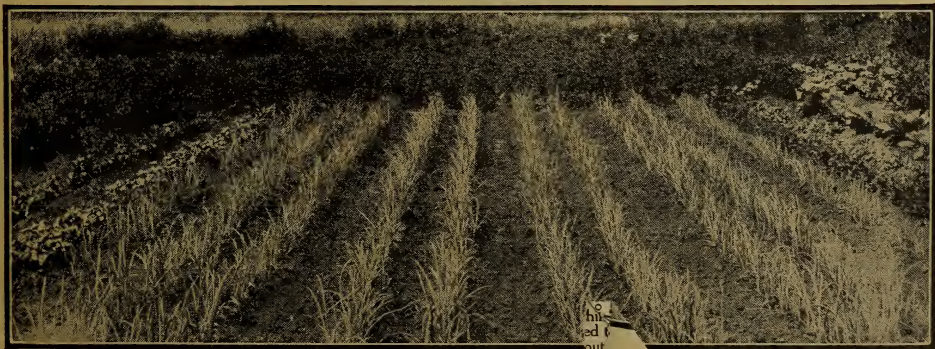
can grow to best advantage. Also have an eye to what can be sold if you have a surplus. And remember that almost everything in the garden can now be canned for winter use.

If you are in doubt what seeds to buy, refer to the "War Garden Collections" on the blue pages in the center of this book. You will find ready made orders there in all sizes from 30c to nearly \$3.00. You can surely find what will fit your case among all of them.

These collections are already made up, ready to send out on short notice, and they contain the varieties best suited to ordinary garden needs. Everything is good sound seed that will certainly give satisfaction.

But whatever you do, and whether you buy the seed from us or not, plant a garden. A big garden if you can, a little garden if you can't do any better. Keep the ground stirred and the weeds out, and you can't hardly fail.

Children take naturally to gardening, and if you are too busy or too tired to make a garden, encourage the children to have a garden. If they raise vegetables, pay them as you would anyone else.



The Onion Bed. These are evidently grown from seed drilled in a patch that size will make several bushels of onions which can be put away and kept for winter use.

Watermelon Contest For 1917

Some of the Prizewinners



Byron & Glen Slagle
Morrisville, Mo., Rt. 2

Dear Sir: Here is a picture of our 36-pound watermelon that we grew from your boys' collection. We are brothers—Byron age 13; Glen, age 12. We had our picture made on our way to school, and then gave our melon to our teacher, Mr. L. D. Farron, and our school mates. We live on a farm and go to a country school. Slagle is the name of the school. We walk one mile to school, so you see we had to take our wagon to haul our melon in. We all like your seeds, also Seed Sense. We are Calvin Slagle's boys.



Earl Hopkin, Charlton, Iowa

Dear Sir: I am writing to let you know I tried your boys' assortment of watermelon seeds, and I didn't have very good success as I planted them on flat, sandy soil, where it overflowed and some of them washed away, but what was left after the rains I took good care of. I hoed them once a week so as to keep the ground around them stirred. We haven't had such large ones since I can remember, and they were real good, too. We had all that we could use until frost came. I am thirteen years old, and go to school every day. I am sending you one of my pictures that I had taken with my watermelons. I want to try again next year and hope to have better success. If you think this worthy of a place in your catalog, I hope to see it in print.



Grace Nichols, Burwell, Nebr.

Dear Sir: Well I am the girl that won 1st prize in the Girls Muskmelon contest last year, so I thought I would try and win another prize this year in the watermelon contest. Mamma got the seed from you in January when she got the garden seeds. Us girls planted the melon seed the 18th of May, 1917. We hoed and cultivated them about six times. We put tobacco dust on them about four times and watered them several times. We got ahead of the bugs with the tobacco dust but the lice got ahead of us. We had the first one to eat about the middle of August. I am sending you a picture of my four sisters, myself and some melons that we raised from your seed. Beginning at the top row at the right is Rachel and in front of her is Viola sitting down. Mabel is in the middle, standing up holding a large 26 pounder. Hazel is sitting down in front of me. She did not move this time. These melons all weighed about the same and they each one sold for 40c apiece. We had this picture taken at Burwell Aug. 30th, 1917. We like the long green melons the best.



Warren McHargue, Miani, Okla., R 2

Dear Friend: I will write to you about my melon patch. I had a good many fine melons. I will send you one of my pictures of my brother, Robert, and I with three of my watermelons and a Banana Muskmelon. It measured 22 inches long, and I sold several dollars worth off of my boys' collection of package.



Russell Lee Sedan, Vevay, Ind.

Dear Sir: I am going to send you my picture and a few of the watermelons and corn that I raised from your boys' collection of seeds. I raised several melons that would weigh 48 and 50 lbs. You can see the melon in this picture weighs 56 lbs. It is larger than I am as I only weigh 38 lbs. and you see my little twin sisters, Mary and Martha. They say that the Henry Field melons are the best that grow, and I think they surely ought to know for they eat a plenty of them. I tell you Henry Fields it makes me feel like a man to eat such melons as this. If every boy would eat and try to win \$5.00 as I have, I tell you your Papa would not have to work hard. Well this is all this time so please remember me as your little farmer.



Vernon Rook, Vevay, Ind.

Dear Sir: I am sending you a picture of myself and melons, which I raised from the seed you sent me. I planted them May 16 on sod, and kept the weeds down. The season was a dry one, so I did not get as many melons as usual, but we have had a plenty and still have (Oct. 28) melons left. It is pretty cold for melons with snow on the ground. I saved some seed and will try it again next year. One weighed 30 pounds,

Watermelon Contest For 1917

Some of the Prizewinners



**Muri Hershberger
Veedersburg, Ind.**

Dear Henry: I want to enter your contest this year. I got a watermelon collection last spring. I had good luck with them. I think every seed grew. I took the dead furrough in my truck patch put in some good manure then went around it with the plow and threw back the dirt and planted on the ridge. And melons well yes, for once I can say "Enough." They were fine. I am sending you my picture. This is a picture of myself and my little produce house with the vegetables raised from Field's Seed House. We have a farm right at the edge of the city of Veedersburg, Ind. We raised fine tomatoes from your seed. I sold them for \$1.00 per bu. and lots of them. Mother bought me one ounce of onion seed, Yellow Danvers. I raised 3 bu. from one ounce. The red corn in the picture is 90 Day corn, it is all sound and ripe. Those tomatoes on the plate on the stand are Field Early June. Those cans are a sample of mother's pickled Beets and Cucumbers. This is my faithful dog, Rowl, and I like him just as well as he does me. He is 7 yrs. old. He stays here while I go to dinner and then I bring his dinner back with me. I am in the 8th grade and I go to town school in the winter.



John M. Headles, Stockton, Mo.

Dear Sir: I sent you today, a picture of my melons and myself. I raised about 50 and the melons sold amount to \$5.00. I had several left to eat. These melons in the picture weighed 30 and 54 lbs. I had several others that weighed 30 and 34 lbs. I had several others that weighed about 30 lb. I planted them in an old clover pasture about ten feet apart.

Boy's Watermelon Collection

A Whole Melon Patch for 10c

I want every boy in the country to have a watermelon patch of his own. There is nothing that fits a boy so well as a watermelon, and he might just as well grow them himself. I have taken about 25 kinds of watermelons and made a thorough mix of them, the boys can have a sample of all kinds in the one patch.

A single small packet of seed is not enough for a hungry boy to start with, so I am putting this up in big packages of over an ounce. I guess there must be enough in one of them for 100 hills of melons—50 hills anyway. I will send these for 10c, postpaid.

You can see what the boys who got this collection last year did. Turn back and read their stories. They make interesting reading.

Special Offer

I want every boy who plants watermelons to send me a letter about it in the fall. And by all means send a picture of yourself and the melons, too. I want them to put in the catalog next year. I will pay 50c each for 10 or more of the best letters and best pictures, and I will pay \$5.00 to the boy who sends the best letter and picture. If you can't get a picture taken, write me a letter about the melons anyway, and if the letter is a good one you can likely get pay for it. Write the letter yourself, and tell how you raised the melons and all about it. I am going to have a lot of 50 cent pieces to send to the boys who write me about their melons. H. F.

P. S. Girls can enter the contest, too.

Can You Do As Well As These Boys

You surely ought to. Try it this year and see. It doesn't cost much for the seed. Most of the boys used the Boys' Watermelon Collection which I sell for 10c. Wouldn't it be fine to have a patch of melons like these boys raised? And see the money some of them made, too. Get busy this year and show them.

Lester Mills, Logandale, Nev.

Dear Sir: I am sending you a picture of the watermelons my brothers and I raised from your boys' collection of watermelons. I am twelve years old and my brothers, Vernon and Lloyd, are nine and six. We planted the melon seed on April 24th on a very sandy loam. Our father had made a failure on corn the year before so he gave us some rotten manure to put in the hills. The seed made just sixty-three hills. On August 3rd we picked the first 9 melons, fine ones. On August 10 we picked the 63 melons shown in the picture, and the largest weighed just 40 lbs. and several others over 30 lbs. after that we picked many more until frost came on Oct. 28 and killed the vines.

Marle Hodde, Golden City, Mo.

Dear Sir: I am sending you a picture for the watermelon contest. I did not get one taken with my watermelons, but will send you one of my baby brother and I. There are no good photograph men here. I dug the holes about a foot deep and then put a scoop full of manure in each hill. My brother helped me carry the manure and I gave him the first watermelon that was ripe. I counted 365 seeds and saved one-third of them for replanting. The bugs never bothered my watermelons. I got 33 melons off of 10 hills. I kept all the weeds down and cultivated them three times. One thing I don't like about your watermelons is that the folks eat them and I don't get any to sell. The largest ones weighed about 25 and 30 lbs.



Ben Dukeshier, Red Oak, Iowa

Dear Friend: I am sending you a picture of me and my watermelons. Although melons were late in ripening; they grew very large and good. My old customers certainly appreciated them. They said my melons were the best that came into town. Those Field's Daisy muskmelons were the best in the patch. I won first prize over four entries at the Southwestern Show Agriculture Congress at Hawkins Park. I sold eighty-five dollars and eighty cents worth of melons this fall. Next year I want to buy early seeds so I can have early melons.



Harry Hall, Ontario, Calif.

Dear Sir: At your request, I will try and write you about my melon patch. The ground where I planted the melon seed that I got of you was well plowed and cultivated. I planted the seed about the 15th of April. I put in quite a good many seed in a hill, when they came up I thinned them, left two plants in a hill. I irrigated the melons twice a month, hoed and weeded them the same. The first I pulled the groceries would not take because they were too large. I left the melons with them to sell for me. They sold three of the largest which weighed 30 1-2, 32 and 37 lbs. to picnics at 1 cent per pound. I sold seven dollars worth beside what we ate at home. I had three rows, and ten hills in a row. I am sending you some pictures of the melon patch, melons and myself. I am ten years old. Papa uses your garden seeds.

Ray Graham, Tryon, Nebr.

Dear Sir: Well, I thought I would write to you and tell you about my melons I raised from your seeds. I planted 40 hills and hoed them twice. I believe they were the sweetest melons I ever ate. I am sending you a picture of me and my melons. I like your seeds fine.



The "Honey Dew" Hybrid Melon

This new melon, originated recently near Rocky Ford, is supposed to be a cross between a Casaba and a Rocky Ford. It is late, but not as late as the Casaba. It is very peculiar in appearance, being smooth and pearly white in color outside. The flesh is light green, rather solid, and very spicy and sweet. The melon is rather large, say seven inches in diameter, heavy, and a long keeper. In fact it is better to be kept awhile after picking before using. It takes a long season and lots of sunshine to mature perfectly, but when thoroughly ripe is good eating and has brought big prices in the city markets. It seems to be quite prolific, and will be profitable to grow for market if your climate suits it. The originator thinks it will grow nearly anywhere that ordinary muskmelons are a success. It certainly is entirely new and different from other melons and will attract lots of attention. We have some of the genuine seed, grown near Rocky Ford, and can supply you as follows:

Prices: Pkt. 10c, 30c, oz.

Casaba Muskmelon

A subscriber for the Seed Sense writes in and wants to know whether the Casaba melon can be successfully grown in Iowa or Missouri. This melon is very late, in fact, the latest of all muskmelons, I believe, and our seasons here in Iowa are not long enough to mature them. Southern Missouri might be able to grow them, but I could not say for certain.

We have grown them here in the trial grounds two or three years, but never got a melon ripe enough to eat. We even started them in pots one season, but without success. They are extensively grown in California and southern states and are well liked. They are a great many varieties, and which is best I do not know. Usually they are ripened off the vines. They will keep some time after being picked, in fact much longer than other melons. They are known to some as Christmas melons on this account. The melon is really not good unless it has lain for some time after being gathered. We can supply the seed, Texas grown, at 10c per packet.

WALT FITZER.



A Shock of Sudan Grass on Our Trial Grounds

We got 75 shocks like this per acre, estimated at about 8 tons, besides a crop of seed of 1,600 lbs. per acre, off 2½ lbs. of seed per acre.

How to Drill Sudan Seed

I have had a lot of inquiries from people who want to know what kind of a drill to use in putting in Sudan grass and how they shall handle it to get it distributed at the rate of 2 pounds per acre.

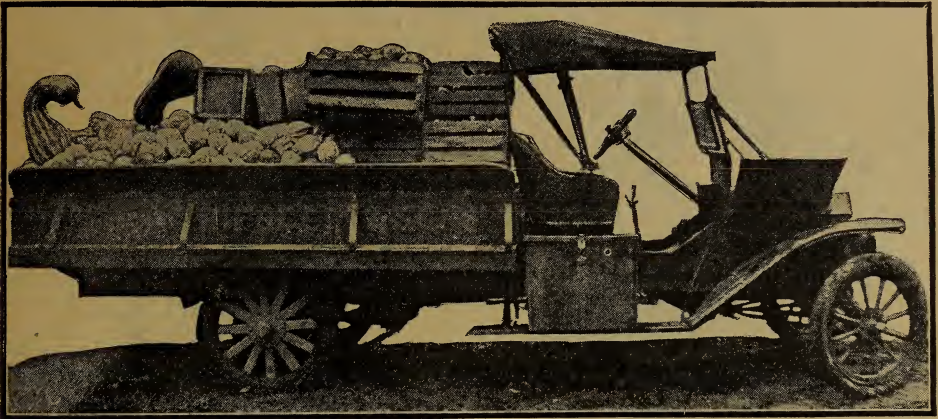
I have taken it up with a number of men in the southwest who have been growing Sudan for several years and they tell me that the thing to use is an ordinary corn or kaffir corn drill with the regular kaffir corn plate.

Now if you don't know what a kaffir corn plate is, it is an ordinary round hole plate with holes three-sixteenths inch in diameter. If you do not have such a plate with your planter, you can get a blank plate for practically any make of drill. In fact most corn drills are furnished with one blank plate. Get the blacksmith to drill holes in this three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and spaced so as to drop about every 10 inches in the row. I think this generally means about 10 or 12 holes to the plate.

Some use holes a trifle larger, say 7-32 of an inch, but this would drop more seed, probably about three pounds to the acre. Some on the other hand use holes 5-32 of an inch and this would handle about 1½ pounds of seed per acre, but I think most of us want to put on about two pounds per acre and this would mean drilling the holes 3-16 of an inch in diameter.

Remember that the seed should be put in rather shallow. Never more than 1 inch in depth unless the ground is unusually loose and dry. Also you should not put the seed in until the ground is thoroughly warm, which generally means about 10 days later than ordinary corn planting time. A safe rule is to wait until field corn is up so you can see the rows.

If you are used to growing kaffir corn or feterita all you need to know is that the Sudan should be handled just exactly like the kaffir corn or feterita.



A Successful Missouri Market Gardener's Truck

"Dear Sir: Enclosed you will please find photo of our truck loaded with tomatoes, cantaloupes and cabbage. We haul them with a motor truck, as we live on a farm 25 miles south of Webb City and Joplin, and in the busy part of the season we make a round trip every day, and from 2000 to 4500 pounds to a load owing to the H. C. of L. We doubled our output last year. We grew Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, cantaloupes, corn and beans for market. There are three of us, my two boys and myself. We are organized just like a circus. Everything is done with a system. Every man is an expert in his line and every man has his certain branches of the work to look after.

Raymond is the hot-bed man, when to sow the seed

and the full care of the beds of all plants. Then he manages the hoeing. Earnest, the younger, does all team work. He is best to prepare ground and the best with cultivator tools in this part of the state. We have lots of cows. I am the stock man, look after the cows, horses and hogs. We have the reputation of turning off more work than any 6 men in the country. Well, we have to; you can't hire a man to do farm work here. We have bought seed of you for 15 years and have been more than pleased with everything. Will send our order as soon as we get your new catalog. Wishing you a prosperous season and lots of new friends, we remain

Your friends,"

—Jim Pierce & Sons, Neosha, Mo.

The Redhead

A New Tomato that is Different and Better

PRICES-- Large pkt. 25c Small pkt. 15c 1 6th ounce \$1.00 1 ounce \$5.00

For eight years I have been hunting for an early tomato better than Field's Early June, which I first introduced in 1909, and I now have it in the new "Redhead."

The Early June has made good everywhere and has proven all that was ever claimed for it, but there was never anything so good but what there was eventually something better, and that has proven to be the case with the Early June. It is good, but the "Redhead" is better.

During this eight years, I suppose I tried out 1,000 different strains of early tomatoes in our trial grounds. Customers sent in hundreds of them and I tried out all the crack sorts offered by other seedhouses, but none proved better than Early June, except this one. And unless it was better than Early June there was no use off ring it. I first heard of this tomato two years ago in an odd way. I bought some canned tomatoes from a customer of mine who runs a home canner in connection with his market garden. They were so solid, meaty, high-colored and fine-flavored, that I immediately wrote to know what kind they were. Here is his reply:

"Friend Field: I certainly appreciate your kind letter, and note that you are stuck on our tomatoes. Now, Field, I am going to tell you a tomato story. The tomatoes you got are only the second grade. We had about an acre of these tomatoes, a private early variety of my own, and we sold over \$600 of early tomatoes

from it and then canned 2,000 cans of first grade, besides a few second grade, all from that one acre. Now this sounds rather fishy, but I have the proof to back it up. The flavor of this tomato far excels anything I have found in my 20 years of market gardening, and I never saw anything in the tomato line that would compare with it in earliness, yield, smoothness and color."

Of course I was interested and he sent me some plants for the trial grounds, and sent Frank some for his market garden. They proved to be away ahead of everything else we had, but we tried them out another year yet to make sure, and they did it right over again.

So we paid the originator \$500 to save us a sack of extra select seed from his first pickings, and we have it in the house now ready to divide with you.

Description. This tomato is a deep blood red, not yellowish nor purplish, but just *red red*. It is almost a globe, a little flattened; never rough or wrinkled. The photographs show this exactly. Does not crack easily; and seems practically resistant to blight. Foliage and vine medium, neither light nor heavy. Cuts very solid, almost like Ponderosa. Very early, at least as early as anything on the market, and much bigger and better than any first early. Ripens clear to the stem, solid color. Makes a very heavy first set of fruits and keeps coming, holding size and yield well into the late crop. See prices above.



Soy Beans

In the way of new crops there is more talk now about Soy Beans than anything else. The Government is trying to boost them as a food crop but I have never yet been able to cook them so they were good eating. But for stock feed and for enriching the land they are certainly O. K.

We sent out some of them in the Conglomeration mixture last spring and I suppose we have had 200 requests to name that funny fuzzy looking bean. They did amazingly well everywhere and everybody was greatly interested.

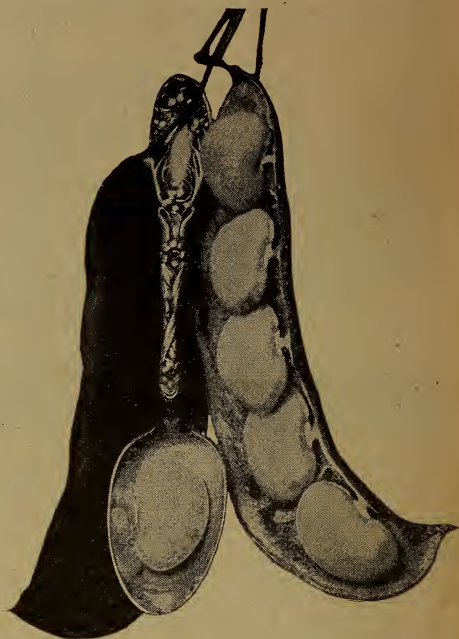
If you have never grown them you must sure try a few. Get a 10c trial package of mixed Soy Beans and that will give you all the kinds in one trial.

The most practical means of using them on the average farm, is to plant them right in the hills with the corn, like we do pole beans in the garden corn. They will not hurt the corn, but on the other hand will feed it like clover does timothy. You will get a full crop of both beans and corn. There is an attachment sold now for corn planters that will put two or three beans in with each hill of corn.

In the fall the corn and beans can be cut together for ensilage, or fed down with hogs or sheep. Or if you want to gather the beans alone for seed, you can go through and gather them out of the corn.

They are easy threshed and yield enormously. We have had yields as high as 46 bu. per acre in our trial grounds.

If grown by them selves for a seed or hay crop they should be drilled in rows, any convenient width, using from a peck to a half bushel of seed per acre. When planted in corn a bushel will cover from 10 to 20 acres.



Wilson's Bush Lima

Lima Beans

We sell more Lima Beans every year and I think it is a good thing, for they are generally a very satisfactory crop. They stand drouth and heat uncommonly well and will make a good crop on almost any soil, just so it is not too cold and wet. They don't like cold wet weather.

Plant about the same time as corn, when the ground is good and warm. Give them plenty of room—they don't like crowding. They should have as much room per plant as corn. Keep well tended of course. The beans are best picked when about fully grown but not hard yet. They are delicious then.

The bush or dwarf sorts are the easiest tended but the pole sorts give the greatest yield. You can get any of the different types in either bush or pole form. For instance the Henderson Bush Lima which is the earliest of any is simply the bush form of the Pole Sieva or Extra Early Pole Lima, and the big Burpees Bush Lima is the bush form of the King of the Garden type of pole beans.

You can grow either bush or pole sorts or both. My advice would be to grow both. You can grow the pole sorts to stakes or wire trellis or brush. They will climb high if you let them.

I like to set four poles in a square and tie the tops together so as to make a sort of wigwam, and plant a hill of pole limas at the foot of each pole. I have often picked half a market basket full of limas under one of these squares.

Lima beans are fine for dry beans for winter use, as well as to eat green in the summer. Many people grow the Henderson Bush Lima and the Extra Early Pole Lima and put away a bushel or two for winter eating. They are better quality than the navy beans.



A Good Sample of the Grimm Type of Branching Rooted Hardy Alfalfa

I am not sure whether this particular plant was Grimm, Baltic, Orenburg, or Cossack. We have all of them in our block of Alfalfa plants, and I didn't learn which row the boys got this from but they all look alike anyway, except that as they get older the Orenburg plants send out creeping root stocks that send up new crowns like a Canada thistle. The others do that some but not so pronounced. But the others stand up better, while the Orenburg lays down more and is only good for pasture.

All of these are very hardy, and most of them show more or less of the branched or lateral roots. This makes them able to grow on hard pan land, and also saves them from heaving out.

This plant is from a patch drilled in rows last May, to grow plants to sell for transplanting. Notice the immense growth it has made, notice the characteristic creeping root stock starting out on the right.

We sell the plants of all four varieties the same, \$1.00 per 100 postpaid. Large lots at less prices. They bring their own inoculation with them.

We have a fine supply of seed of the Grimm and Baltic selling at present at 50c per lb. net.

Prefers Yellow Sweet Clover

"Mr. Field: I have had sweet clover on my farm for 7 years and have had both kinds all the time. For most purposes, the yellow is the best. First, the yellow makes more seed and gets ripe evenly. Second, it makes more hay than the white and for plowing under, yellow is the only kind. The white is harder to plow as the root is bigger. The man that plows under white sweet clover will sure have his hands full.

"Some claim sweet clover bloats cattle, but I have had no trouble with mine and have turned them out wet or dry. There are three kinds of yellow. I have the big yellow kind and it will be like the sample I send you."

—Gust Martin, Iowa.

We are getting more and more favorable to the yellow sweet clover and we are getting lots of letters like that from Mr. Martin above. We are also having an increasing demand for the seed and selling a surprising amount of it. I believe it will soon catch up with the white. We bought Mr. Martin's crop of seed and have it for sale. It is fine seed and I know will please you. We also have several other lots, some Iowa grown and some Colorado grown. The San Luis valley in Colorado uses the yellow exclusively.

H. F.

Big Demand For Alfalfa

I never did see such a demand for Alfalfa seed. So much of it frozen out last winter that there is lots of reseeding to do and it was so dry in the fall that very little was sown then.

They are all going to sow this spring. Mostly with oats or wheat. And I don't know but what that's a pretty good plan. It's easier to get a stand with Alfalfa than with clover sown in the same way.

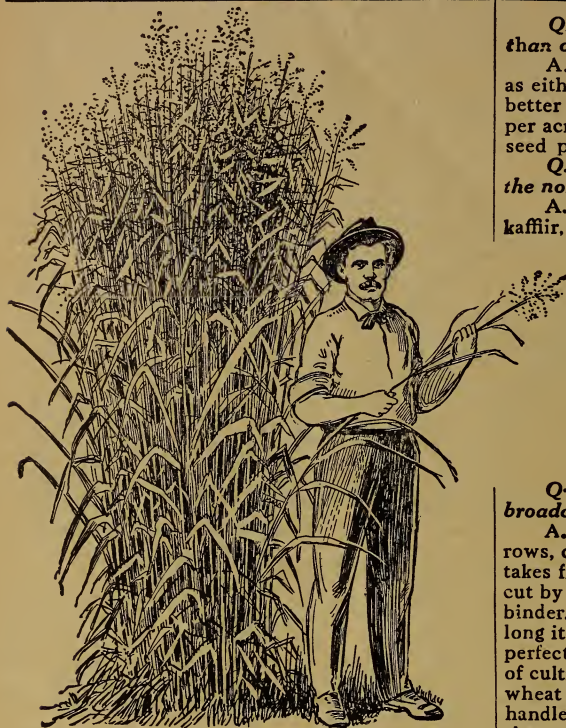
The seed supply is of good quality and fair quantity. The seed is cheaper than either clover or alsike or sweet clover, and there is no excuse for not buying it now.

We have either Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, or Montana, as you may prefer. Or if you want to go into named sorts, we have Grimm, Baltic, and Liscomb, all supposed to be extra hardy.

Write for samples and prices.

Never mind your competitor. If he is lying or misrepresenting, he will dig his own grave, for the public will get on to him sooner or later. If he is really sacrificing value, he is helping you get rid of a competitor, for he cannot continue in business by the policy of selling merchandise for less money than he can duplicate it for.—J.&K.

The "Shorter Catechism" On Sudan Grass



Q. What is Sudan grass anyway?

A. It is an annual plant of the sorghum family, supposed to be the parent type of all the sorghums. It is an annual, dying when winter comes. It looks like sorghum, but is much more slender, more leafy, finer stalks and stools like wheat,

Q. What is it good for?

A. It is grown for stock feed and can be either cut and fed green or cured as hay.

Q. Will stock eat it and is it good for them?

A. All kinds of stock eat it readily and it is especially good for horses, mules and cattle. It cannot possibly harm them and, in fact, is better feed than any other hay except alfalfa.

Q. How is it better than corn, or kaffir, or millet for fodder hay?

A. It is richer feed than either, makes more leaf and less stalk than either cane or kaffir, cures easily and will not sour or spoil like cane so often does. Besides it will make a crop on less moisture than any other crop known,

Q. How long does it take to make a crop?

A. It will make a crop as quick as millet and quicker than either cane or kaffir. With warm weather it will be ready to cut for hay in 8 to 10 weeks from sowing and again every 30 days until killed by frost.

Q. How does it yield? Will it yield more than other fodder or hay crops?

A. It will yield two or three times as much as either cane, kaffir, milo or millet and makes far better feed than either. Ours made about 8 tons per acre cured feed, besides a crop of 16,000 lbs. of seed per acre.

Q. Where will it grow? Can it be grown in the north? On thin land?

A. It will grow anywhere that field corn, cane, kaffir, or milo can be grown and besides, will thrive where it is so dry none of these can be grown. It will make a fair crop even on very thin, or sandy or stony land. It likes heat, the more the better, but will grow wherever there is heat enough to grow corn to tasseling. It has been grown successfully as far north as South Dakota and southern Montana. Probably will grow successfully in every state in the Union.

Q. What are the objections to it.

A. None so far as anyone has been able to find out yet.

Q. How should it be planted, drilled or broadcast, and why?

A. The best way to plant it is to drill it in rows, corn row width and cultivate like corn. This takes from 2 to 5 lbs. of seed per acre. It can be cut by hand or with a mower, or binder, or corn binder. It handles easiest in bundles, as it is so long it tangles if handled loose. It cuts easily and perfectly. Many people, in order to save the work of cultivating, sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using about 20 lbs. of seed per acre and handle it with a grain binder. This gives about the same yield as the drilled crop and no cultivating, but takes more seed. In an extremely dry country it should always be drilled in rows and cultivated so as to conserve the moisture. This is true of all crops in such countries.

Q. How can this be done and how much seed will it take?

A. Use 2 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre. Small patches can be drilled with a garden drill. For larger fields use a cane or kaffir drill with cane or kaffir plates. This means a plate with very small holes, generally three-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. Run the drill very shallow. It should not be put in over 1 inch deep. Plant it a little later than field corn, as it does not like cool weather.

Q. How should the crop be harvested?

A. It can be cut with a mower, or a binder, or a corn binder. The corn binder would be better. It cures readily when set up in shocks. It can be cut by hand with a corn hook in small patches. The seed can be threshed with a regular threshing machine, or in small amounts beat out with a club,

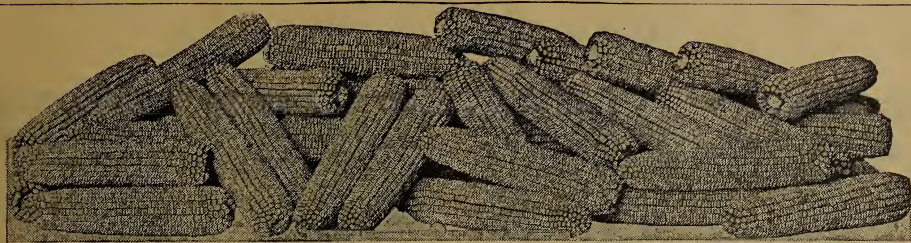
Q. When should I order the seed?

A. The sooner the better. The supply is short, especially on the northern grown seed and the sooner you get it the better.

Q. What will it cost?

A. See our monthly wholesale price list.

Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa



The Seed Corn Situation---Time to Get Busy

Never in all the years I have been in the seed business have I seen the seed corn situation in as bad shape as it is now.

Practically none of the new corn anywhere in Iowa or Nebraska will grow except what was hung up very early. The man who has a supply of good seed ears picked and hung in September or early October is mighty lucky, and also mighty scarce. And all of it will have to be single-ear tested to make sure.

We have maybe 5,000 bu. of early hung corn ourselves but that is only a drop in the

bucket. We will single ear test this later, and offer it then.

We believe that the only salvation is the old corn, and it is pretty nearly all out of the country. There is a little of it, and what there is, is good seed, but there is not near enough to go around.

We have secured around here and in other parts of the state a number of lots of old corn and we are working them now. I have made a list of them below and will be glad to have you write us about any of them that interest you. And my advice would be to get busy quick.

LIST OF SPECIAL LOTS OF OLD CORN NOW BEING WORKED FOR SEED. ALL SOUND AS A DOLLAR AND PRACTICALLY PERFECT GERMINATION.

Lot 1. Early Silvermine. (Draper)

Grown in Fremont Co., Iowa, near Shenandoah. Early or Northern type of Silvermine. Medium size, deep grain, good yielder and very hardy. Safe as far north as Sioux City and similar latitudes. Mostly white cob but a few pink cobs. An exceptionally good lot.

Lot 2. Early Red Cob White. (Fremont)

Very similar to Lot 1, except that it is all red cob. It is somewhat like St. Charles and Red Cob Imperial except that it is earlier than either one and not quite so large. Grown in Fremont Co., near here, and safe as far north as Sioux City.

Lot 3. Reids Yellow Dent. (Coin)

Typical Iowa Reid, of the large, rough type. Large ears, deep grain, beautiful color and form. Grown here in Page county. Safe as far north as Des Moines.

Lot 4. Reid Yellow Dent. (Colfax)

An early type of Reid, grown from seed procured from Asa Turner, claimed to be the best strain in Iowa. Medium size and more dimple than rough. Grown near Colfax in Jasper county. Safe almost to north line of Iowa.

Lot 5. Reids Yellow Dent. (Newton)

Grown near Newton in Jasper county. Illinois type of Reid. Medium size, very solid and not very rough. Safe almost to the north line of Iowa.

Lot 6. Early Shenandoah Special (Shellsburg)

Our best early yellow corn. Medium size, medium smooth, and quite early. This lot was grown near Shellsburg in Benton county and is safe clear to the north line of Iowa.

Lot 7. Early Reids Yellow Dent. (Vinnton)

Grown near Vinton in Benton county. Straight Illinois type Reids of a very early strain. Safe anywhere in Iowa.

Lot 8. Early Silvermine. (Colfax)

Grown near Colfax in Jasper county. A very fine lot of typical Silvermine. Safe almost to the north line of Iowa.

Lot 9. Rough Reids Yellow Dent. (Tabor)

Grown near Tabor in Fremont county, from seed from Wayne Polk, the state champion. Not safe north of Des Moines. Shows some white cap, or hybridized grains.

Lot 10. Johnson County White. (Sidney)

Grown in Fremont county, Iowa, from seed from Wayne Polk. The large deep grained rough type. Not safe north of Des Moines. Shows some hybridized or lemon tinted grains.

Lot 11. Boone County White. (Mills)

Grown near Pacific Junction, in Mills County. A good type of big heavy white corn. Good color and form. Very sound. Not safe north of Des Moines.

Other lots may be added from time to time but these we are sure of, and will start working at once. Will be able to ship in from one to four weeks, meanwhile we are selling against them, first come first served.

All are offered subject to being sold out on receipt of your order, and it would be wise to indicate a second choice.

All show very strong germination for us, and are sold subject to your own test and approval. You be the judge.

Write and ask about any of the above that you are specially interested in. We will be glad to quote you special prices and book you for whatever you want either for prompt or future shipment. If you are not fixed to store it, we will hold it for you till planting time.

Walt Pitzer's Page



"Don't Spill the Beans"

What ever you do, don't "spill the beans" just now, for the crop is short. We have barely enough to go through the season on most varieties and will be able to fill bulk orders on very few varieties at that. There are plenty of Navies and Pintos but they are to be used for the soldiers. It is the garden varieties I am talking about. So do not buy any more than you really need.

Here are some figures that may interest you. The ordinary family of five or six should plant in bush beans about 100 feet of row at a time, two 50 foot rows, or our 25 foot rows. If you like beans make as many plantings of this size as you like, making the last planting as late as the first part of July. Now for the amount of seed required, and here is where the waste usually occurs. On 100 feet of row you should have about 300 plants. A quarter pound of seed of the ordinary bush variety contains about 300 seeds. Under perfect conditions, ideal weather, and a good warm mellow seed bed, and the seed planted the proper depth, and manner, a quarter pound of seed would be enough.

However, it would hardly be safe to figure that way. The old saying, "One for the crow, one for the cutworm and one to grow" would be safer, in fact about right. Under ordinary conditions it does not pay to be stingy in the amount of seed planted but just now with a short crop, a war to win, and many mouths to feed, we must be careful. You can get along if you are careful on three-quarters of a pound of seed to the hundred feet of row.



Beans Between Rows of Potatoes

To the Western farmer who has plenty of land the matter of growing two or three crops on the same piece of land in one season is of no great importance. It means added work and very careful planning. It is also necessary that the soil be in ideal condition and that there be plenty of water.

However, it certainly adds interest to the work and a great deal of fun can be had in seeing how much can be grown from a given space. For the town gardener who has only a small piece of ground it is a matter worth looking into.

Generally speaking early crops such as Bush Beans, Cauliflower, Beets, Early Cabbage, Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach, Kohl Rabi, Onion Sets, Peas, Radish, and Turnips can be grown before or between rows of later maturing crops such as the following: Pole Beans, Late Cabbage, Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Melons, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomatoes or Potatoes.

Endless combinations can be made from the above and that is where the fun is in following this method. In planting my own garden I never figure space for lettuce, mustard, spinach or radish. Put them in most anywhere and at all times, making a good succession of these early maturing crops. These will be out of the way in time for most anything else you will have in the garden.

Most any of the early crops mentioned above will do splendidly planted between the rows of tomatoes or any of the vine crops.—From "Helpful Hints for Gardeners," a free booklet. Ask for it.

A Bargain in a Wheelhoe

\$4.50



We have on hand about a couple of dozen Single Wheel Hoes that we have been carrying since before high prices. They are certainly a mighty nice little plow and I don't know why they have not sold unless it is because we have not pushed them. They are a single wheel plow, have a scuffle hoe, moldboard plow, rake and a two inch single shovel.

They list now at \$5.75 but we will sell them at the old time price of \$4.50 each. They are the Iron Age make and are absolutely all right. We simply have neglected mentioning them in the catalog or Seed Sense until now. Ask for No. 12 Single Wheel Hoe.

We also have a few horse hoes to dispose of at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. These are the horse harrows and five shovel plows or hoes which we will quote you by letter if you are interested. We do not expect to list them in the future. Speak quick if you want any of this stuff.

Chinese Wool Flower

This is a much advertised novelty. Seed very high in price, much too high in fact. It is pretty though and a great curiosity. It belongs to the Amaranthus family. In other words the Pig Weed family, the common Piw Weed that grows in the gardens and corn fields. "Can any good thing come from the Pig Weed family?" you ask. Well yes. For instance Coxcomb, Love-Lies-Bleeding, Princess Father, Joseph's Coat and others, and lastly Chinese Wool Flower.

The flower is from two to four inches in diameter, a fluffy ball shaped thing, very pretty, a rich bright scarlet, fine as a cut flower and blooms until quite late. Price 10c per packet.

Chinese Cabbage. Pe Tsai

This is a great vegetable with the Chinese. There are a great many varieties of it but we Americans do not seem to be able to make use of any of them but Pe Tsai. It really is not a cabbage or at least does not closely resemble our cabbage. It is more like Cos lettuce.

It can be planted for either early or late crop in a hot-bed in March or outdoors in April, or can be planted as late as the latter part of June. Rows should be from two to three feet apart and the plants eighteen inch-

es apart in the row.

Soil that will grow a crop of Celery will answer best. Bleach when heads are nearing full growth by drawing the outer leaves together with a string or piece of raffia. Serve on the table as lettuce with French dressing or as cabbage for cold slaw. Can be cooked like cabbage and the flavor is very delicate, much like cauliflower. Price 10c per packet.



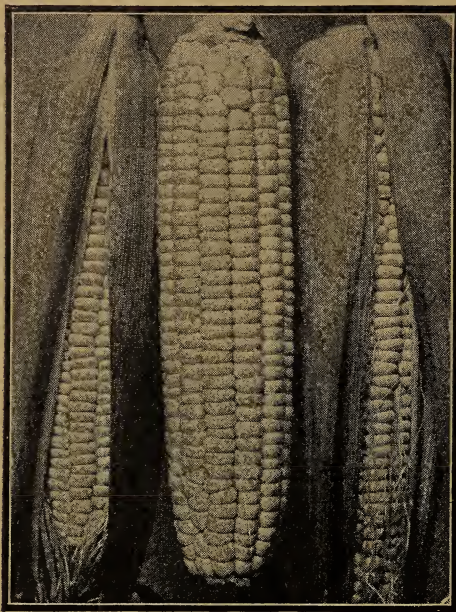
Plant Insurance

The man in the picture above is using "an ounce of prevention." He would really be justified in using "a pound of cure" rather than let the worms get his cabbages. The sprayer he is using is our little dollar and a half Auto Spray described on page 127 of the catalog where you will find several other reliable machines described.

The best form of plant insurance I know of is a good sprayer and a supply of insecticides and fungicides at the beginning of the season before the bugs and plant diseases appear. You would not think of letting your houses, barns and implements go without fire protection would you? You too often have seen the disastrous results of such a rash policy. Yet the majority of us provide little or no protection against insects and plant diseases.

The damage from this source is fully as great as from fires and tornadoes, probably more. It is estimated that it runs into the millions of dollars each year. I am not sure but it is billions instead of millions. I never was good at remembering figures, but I know the damage is enormous.

We plant our crops on high priced land, pay out good money for help, work and sweat throughout the long summer months, and many times in the end find the insects "have beat us to it," when a very slight expense and a little intelligent effort expended earlier in the season would have saved our profits.



Sweet Corn—Early Champion

Honestly I don't know what we are going to do for you folks on sweet corn this year. We are short on White Mexican, Golden Bantam and Country Gentlemen, three of our heavy sellers, in fact we did not get a thing on Northern White Mexican and will have to give you White Mexican Home Grown instead which luckily is much the same but a little later.

If we were short on these varieties only we would not feel so bad but the trouble is the shortage runs through almost the entire list. We will have enough for packets on most varieties but on bulk orders we will be sold out before the season is over, except on Early Champion and Stowells Evergreen, two mighty fine varieties. Well you know how the field seed corn situation is, and sweet corn is just as bad or worse.

We have run this picture of Early Champion to call your attention to the fact that we have fairly plenty of it, and that it is one of the best early "really sweet corns" there is. It follows White Mexican a few days, has a good sized ear and the quality is fine. Better try it.

Tomato, Yellow Ponderosa

Every one is familiar with the Ponderosa tomato, that very large, meaty tomato that does so well trained on stakes. They are a main crop tomato, few seeds, flesh so tender and quality that is absolutely ahead of any other tomato grown. Now comes a yellow Ponderosa said to have the same quality, size and general characteristics of the Ponderosa we are familiar with. Some people prefer a yellow tomato. They are certainly nice for preserves. Price 15c per packet.



The above picture must represent a field of Genuine Hubbard squash. They seem to run fairly true except the one the young man is showing us. He must have got that from some other field and it probably is a Cushaw or Crookneck. That reminds me that we did not get a single pound of Banana squash this season. We had to leave it out of the catalog altogether. It is really discouraging. However, we are going to try again. It is such a shy seeder that it is hard to get a crop even though we pay a big price for the seed.

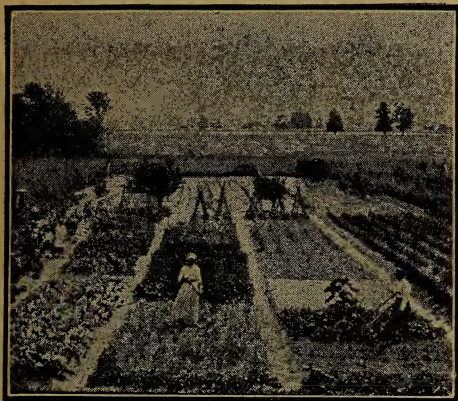
Right here would be a good place to tell you of a fine strain of Genuine Hubbard that we have grown in Colorado. It is the Warty Hubbard type and the seed is saved by a process that preserves the vitality so the seed grows as "strong as horse radish."

Baby Golden Popcorn

I hate like sin to do it but we will have to offer our entire crop of home grown Baby Golden popcorn for popping purposes as it postively will not grow. It was out in the field when that early freeze came and the germ was killed. On the first test we got seven grains out of a hundred to grow and later tests were just as bad. It is too bad but there is no help for it. We have picked up enough here and there among our customers to fill packet orders with and may be able to get through.

This corn is worth 25 cents a pound for popping if it is worth a cent. There is not a variety that will beat it for this purpose. Every grain pops and no hard grains. When you put a popper full on you would think a whole regiment of our boys were out taking a shot at the Boches.

We will make it to you at 15c a pound in quantities or if you want only a small amount to try out we will send you a pound for 25c postpaid.



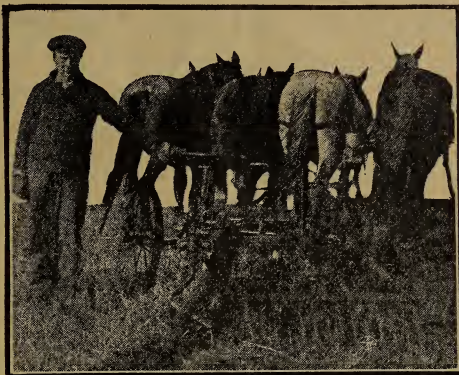
A Beautiful War Garden

"Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find a picture of our truck garden with my wife and I in it, also our little girl, Lucile, and her little brother, Berner, on the left side of the picture, where they had a little garden of their own, planted from the seed you sent them last spring. We think the Henry Field seeds are all the seeds we can risk getting a good garden. We will send you an order again soon for all kinds of seeds. We were aiming to send you one of these pictures a long time ago so you could put it in the 1918 catalog, but neglected sending it. Guess you will get it too late now to put in the catalog. Send us a catalog as soon as you have them ready. Thanking you for past favors, we remain, Yours respt."—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conds, Moccasin, Ill.

\$400 Worth of Corn From \$1 of Seed

"Friend Henry: The enclosed photo was taken Oct. 10, 1917, of nine ears of Shenandoah Yellow, which was planted June 19th and cultivated only twice. It will demonstrate the purchasing power of one dollar if invested right by the farmer. From \$1.00 worth of Shenandoah Yellow seed corn cultivated as above mentioned on an acre of ground, I got eighty bushels of the finest corn I ever saw, also enough peas and pumpkins planted at the same time with the corn, to fatten several hogs. These ears are not the largest, but a fair average of the different types of ears in my crib. They will average twelve inches long and seven inches around, with eighteen to twenty-two rows of corn, a deep grain and always a medium to small red cob. I had been advised by most of my neighbors not to plant "Northern" corn, as they said it would only grow about four feet high; the ears would be small, with the grains loose on the cob and that it would be several years before it would yield equal to home grown corn. I have bought seed from you for the past few years; but have been afraid to try out seed corn, which I was not sure of. However, I decided to give it a fair trial and risk one dollar, an acre of land and my work, with the above results, which proves to me that I have been losing money, which gets next to a fellow right now, by not planting the right kind of seed corn, I can, and will, sell all of my Shenandoah Yellow at \$5.00 per bushel for seed corn, right around here and already have a lot spoken for at this price, which, I believe, will prove to the most doubtful 'Thomas' that 'The seeds that yield are sold by Field.' Don't forget my catalog when it leaves the press, as I want to make every acre do its best next year and by planting your seed, feel that I will start right. Yours truly,"

—John G. Bourland, Blgtheville, Ark.



A Dakota Farmer

"Dear Sir: I receive Seed Sense regularly and it is very interesting. Am much interested in the different pictures it contains, therefore, I am enclosing herewith a picture of myself plowing and harrowing. I've ordered quite a bit of seed from you and have always been more than satisfied with them, although it was very dry here this year I had a fairly good garden grown from Field seeds. I'll ask you a question and I hope you will give me your advice. Do you think it would be all right to seed sweet clover on ground where there is a lot of wild oats? Will it kill the wild oats? What crop besides a cultivating crop, such as corn, do you recommend to kill wild oats? Is winter rye good? Hoping to receive advice on the above for which I thank you in advance, I beg to remain Yours friendly,"

—J. J. Arndt, Rt. 2, Box 42, Douglas, N. Dak

Wants Us to Visit West Virginia

"Dear Mr. Field: I want you to take your vacation next summer in W. Va. If you want to know what rocks and mountains are, come this way. I will be so glad to meet that dear family of yours. How I enjoyed the catalog. Didn't get you an order last year, though my son-in-law got a few seeds from you. My last child was married in February. I stay alone, make my own living, am happy for strength and courage God gives me to do so. Was seventy the 19th of last June.

Will you give me the address of your brother in the olive oil business, or drop him a card to send me price list? Will enclose stamp for same.

God bless you and yours in all your way.

Your true friend,"

—Mrs. M. E. Haus, Charleston, W. Va.

Had Good Luck With Melons

"Dear Henry Field: I am a little girl 7 years old. I have a brother and we were proud of the seeds that you sent us. We planted the watermelons and muskmelon about May the 15th, and almost every seed came up. We raised the most and the best lot we ever did raise before. We just planted 150 hills in all, they began to bear the last of July and we had melons till frost. Brother and I go about a mile and a quarter to school. We live on a farm of 210 acres; have a nice house, and barn, also the nicest pony. His name is Fred and he is 4 yrs. old From"

—Jewell Darnell, Humansville, Mo

Field's Seed Sense

FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE HOE

Published Monthly by the
HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY

Field Building, Shenandoah, Iowa
And Printed in Their Own Private Printshop.

Henry Field, Editor.
E. F. Vincent, Managing Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. 25c per year or 5 years
for \$1.00.

\$20.00 Clover Seed

It looks like \$20.00 clover seed soon. Maybe by the time this is printed, and hard to get at that.

It's not war that ails clover seed. It's simply old fashioned crop failure. You know how it is in your own neighborhood. Its the same way all over the country. Not enough seed to go round.

But even then it's not out of line with prices of other things and I guess \$20.00 clover is no worse than \$12.00 clover was three years ago so its nothing to worry about after all.

Cow Peas at St. Louis

St. Louis is a great distributing center for cow-peas or southern field peas as they are called.

We have a lot stored there of two or three varieties. Mostly Whippoorwill and mixed, but a few New Eras. We can make prompt shipment from there and reach you with less freight and quicker time than we could from Shenandoah.

So if you are thinking of ordering cowpeas from us and think that the freight or time of shipment would be less, just mention it that you would like to have them transferred from St. Louis, and we will handle them that way. Write for special prices on large lots,

The New Catalog

I can't help talking about the new catalog. Of course I am specially proud of it because we wrote it and printed it and made it all ourselves, but I really believe it's a pretty good seed book anyway.

I suppose you have yours by now. If not, just holler and I will see that you get one. And when you get it I want you to take an evening off and read it clear through. I believe you will find it interesting. If you don't want to read all of it you can look at the pictures anyway.

And after you have read it through, loan it to your neighbor. I believe it would be appreciated. And just mention it and I will send you another one; or all you want for that matter.

I have tried to make it more than just a seed catalog. I have tried to make it a real book on gardening. A book that will be a real help to you whether you buy seeds or not.

And of course I want your order. And send it in early. It will be better for both of us. H. F.



Ruth and Georgia

Ruth and Georgia are ready for work now and are following the latest wartime fashion of overalls. They are not quite big enough yet to work in the printshop but will probably make a war garden.

A Sermonette

There was a man drifted in here the other day acting like he had something on his mind. Nice old man. Bought clover seed of me for years. Didn't buy of me last time though. Thought my prices was too high. Found some cheaper seed that looked like a bargain.

I didn't say anything about clover seed this time, but we passed the time of day talked about the weather and so on, and directly the talk drifted around to weeds.

Said he found a yellow vine in his clover field last fall he couldn't name. Twined all over the clover and killed it out. Spots of it all over the field. And another plant that looked like dooryard plantain, only the leaves stood up more in bunches, and were rougher and narrower, and had a head like a timothy head, only stiffer. Thick as hair all through his clover. And a thistle that wasn't very big but awful prickly and seemed to be spreading from the root. And a white flower that looks like carrot tops, only finer.

Know what he had? It was Dodder' and Buckhorn, and Canada Thistle, and Wild Carrot. And he got it all in that devilish cheap clover seed. He got a plenty too.

I told him all I could about the weeds, and got out my microscope and museum of weed seeds and showed him what the seeds looked like and how to watch for them. But he's got a job of weed fighting ahead of him that will last for years.

And just as he started away he said: "By the way, Henry, I wish you would save me 5 bu. of good clover seed. I'll be after it Saturday." And after he got outside, he stuck his head in the door and said: "Say I forgot to ask you what the price was, but it'll be all right anyway."

Yes indeed. Cheap clover seed don't interest him any more now.

Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds For 1918

This is a condensed list of all the garden seeds that are described and priced in the 1918 catalog. I have written short descriptions here of each item and put down the correct postpaid price.

Every thing is listed here, and the prices are the same as in the body of the catalog. You can make up your order from this even better than from the complete catalog, as it is handier to get at.

Wholesale Prices. Write for special prices on large amounts of garden seeds to come by freight or express at your expense.

I Guarantee Safe Arrival of all money sent to me by check, draft or money order, or registered letter, and

I guarantee safe arrival of goods to you. If for any reason goods fail to arrive I will refill.

These prices are postpaid. Unless otherwise specified, these prices include prepayment of all postage, delivered anywhere in the U. S.

How to Send Money. You can send the money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are a nuisance. Silver is almost sure to break out of the envelope unless extra well wrapped.

Send Money Order, Draft or Check if you can. Next best is paper money in a registered letter. Failing there, send silver in a card wrapper and use as a last resort, stamps. Canadian stamps we can't use.

Asparagus

	(See Page 6)	
	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.	
Bonalett's Giant. Very early, large and tender	10 20 50	
Columbian Mammoth White. Has large white or very light green stalks.	05 10 25	
Conover's Colossal. Standard sorts; large, green stalks.	05 10 25	
Almetto. Very desirable, has bright green stalks	05 10 25	

Beans

	(See Page 7)	
	Pkt. ¼ lb. lb.	
Dwarf or Bush, Green Podded Snap.	10 40	
Black Valentine. Very early; resembles Round Pod Valentine.	05 10 40	
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Very prolific and tender; round pods.	05 15 45	
Early Six Weeks. An early, flat pod bean.	05 10 40	
Field's First Early. A very early, large, flat pod, heavy yielder.	10 15 50	
Giant Stringless Green Pod. Round pod; resembles Burpee's, but later and larger.	05 15 45	
Refugee, or 1000 to 1. Late, heavy yielding, round pod variety.	05 10 40	
Round Pod Valentine. A splendid well known early variety.	05 15 45	

Beans

	(See Page 8)	
	Pkt. ¼ lb. lb.	
Dwarf or Bush, Wax or Yellow Podded.	10 40	
Challenge Black Wax. Small round pod, prolific, very early.	05 15 45	
Davis' White Kidney Wax. Large, flat pod; good shelling or snap.	05 15 45	
Golden Wax. Medium size, flat pod of good quality.	05 15 50	
New Stringless Yellow Pod. Medium size, round, tender pods.	10 15 50	
Perfection Wax. Large, long, straight pod, prolific, late.	05 15 45	
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Early; large flat pod; does not rust.	05 15 45	
Pencil Pod Black Wax. Round pod for home use	05 10 40	

Beans

	(See Page 8)	
	Pkt. ¼ lb. lb.	
Bush Varieties for Shell Beans.	15 25	
Wilson's Bush Lima (See Page 6).	15 25	
Burpee's Bush Lima. Good bean, but requires long season.	05 10 40	
Dreer's Bush Lima. Quality and yield good bush low and spreading.	05 10 35	
Dwarf Horticultural. Splendid shell bean.	05 10 40	
Fordhook Bush Lima. Best large-podded bush lima	05 10 40	
Henderson's Bush Lima. Very prolific, small bean	05 10 40	
Prolific Tree. A good yielding field bean.	05 10 40	
Red Kidney. Used extensively as shell bean.	05 10 40	
White Kidney. Similar to above but has white seeds.	05 10 40	
White Wonder. An improvement on the old navy field bean.	05 10 40	
Tepary. Dry weather navy bean.	05 10 40	

Pole Beans

	(See Page 9)	
	Pkt. ¼ lb. lb.	
Green Podded.	10 40	
Cutshort or Cornhill. Short, straight pod, thrifty vine, late.	05 10 40	
Dutch Case Knife. Large-podded, white-seeded, prolific.	05 10 40	
Horticultural or Cranberry. Medium long pods; late.	05 10 40	
Improved Missouri Wonder. Early; heavy yielder, splendid quality.	10 15 45	
Kentucky Wonder. Long, fleshy pod; early.	05 15 45	
Lazy Wife. Too late to be of much value except in the south.	05 10 40	
White Creaseback. Small pod, prolific, late.	05 10 40	
White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder. Medium large pod, fair yielder, early.	05 10 40	

Pole Beans

	(See Page 9)	
	Pkt. ¼ lb. lb.	
Wax Podded.	10 15 50	
Golden Cluster Wax. Medium early, flat pods	10 15 50	
Kentucky Wonder Wax. Pods long and broad. Quality fine; early.	10 15 50	

Pole Limas

	(See Page 9)	
	Pkt. ¼ lb. lb.	
Extra Early Lima. Small; yields enormously; earliest pole lima.	05 10 40	
King Lima. Large, of high quality, rather late	05 10 40	
Seibert's Early Lima. Some earlier than King Lima; of high quality.	05 10 40	

Beets

	(See Page 10)	
	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.	
For Table Use.	10 15 45	
Blood Turnip. Main crop; roots slightly flattened	05 15 45	
Crimson Globe. Smooth, globe-shaped, medium early.	10 20 55	
Crosby's Egyptian. Early, smooth, flattened, globe-shaped, bright red.	05 15 45	
Detroit Dark Red. Early, dark red, round, smooth	10 20 55	
Eclipse (Spinal Strain). Early, bright red, globe-shaped, good size.	10 20 55	
Extra Early Flat Egyptian. Very early, small tops.	05 10 35	
Long Blood. Late; flesh dark red.	05 15 45	

Beets

	(See Page 10)	
	Pkt. ¼ lb. lb.	
For Stock Use.	10 20 75	
Giant Feeding Sugar. Rich in protein and sugar; good size.	05 20 75	
Golden Tankard Mangel. Medium size, easily harvested	05 20 75	
Klein Wanzleben. Sugar beet, white flesh. Short crop	10 25 85	
Mammoth Long Red Mangel. Yields enormously, large and long.	10 25 85	
Giant Sludstrup. Very high feeding value; yields well	10 25 85	
Lane's Imperial Sugar Good substitute for Klein's Wanzleben.	05 20 75	

Carrots

	(See Page 18)	
	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.	
Chantenay. Early and tender, medium size, stump root	05 20 50	
Danver's Half Long. Follows Chantenay, yields well, good quality.	10 25 60	
Long Orange. Late, flesh very tender, small core	05 20 50	
Oxheart. Short, stump root, good quality early	10 25 60	
White Belgian. Long, pointed root; for stock	05 15 40	
White Vosges. Large, late stock carrot; half long	05 15 40	
Yellow Belgian. Like White Belgian, except in color	05 15 40	

Celery

	(See Page 17)	
	Pkt. Oz.	
American Grov'n	05 40	
Giant Pascal. Large, late variety, good keeper.	05 40	
Golden Self-Bleaching. Creamy white, easy to bleach	10 75	
White Plume. Very tender and of delicate flavor.	10 50	

Cabbage

	(See Page 13)	
	Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb.	
Early and Second Early.	10 40 1.35	
All Head Early. Large, flat heads, full in center, second early.	10 40 1.35	
All Seasons. Mid-summer or late, flat head	05 35 1.15	
Charleston or Large Wakefield. Follows Jersey Wakefield, pointed heads.	05 40 1.25	
Copenhagen Market. Early, medium large, round heads.	10 45	
Danish Summer Ballhead. Very hard, round heads.	10 45 1.55	

Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds (Continued)

Cabbage (Continued)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Early Flat Dutch. Midseason, very flat.	.05	35	1.15
Early Jersey Wakefield. Extreme early, pointed heads	10	45 1.55
Early Spring. Very early, round, flat heads05	35 1.15
Glory of Enkhuizen. Medium early, globe-shaped head10	45 1.55
Early Winningstat. Medium early, pointed heads05	35 1.15
Henderson's Early Summer. Flat head, medium size05	40 1.35
Norseman. Early round heads, very uniform. The best early cabbage grown.15	1.00 4.00

(See Page 14)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Late or Main Crop.			
Autumn King. Very large, late, flat heads	.05	35	1.10
Cornbell. Large, solid, flat heads, good keeper10	50 1.80
Giant Drumhead. Very late, of immense size; heads rather loose05	35 1.10
Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Hard heading variety; does well north10	50 1.80
Large American Drumhead. Large, late, flat head05	35 1.10
Mammoth Red Rock. Splendid for pickles and cold slaw05	45 1.50
Premium Flat Dutch. A large, solid, flat head, good keeper05	45 1.50
Savoy. Leaves very much crumpled and twisted05	45 1.50
Succession. Midseason or late; rounding flat head05	45 1.50
Surehead. Large, flat head, good yielder and good quality10	45 1.50
Volga. Large, round head, sweet and tender10	45 1.50

Cauliflower

(See Page 16)

	Pkt.	¼Oz.	Oz.
Danish Crown.			
Dr. Weather (Copenhagen). Heads good size and compact20	85 3.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. Long growing, medium sized head10	65 2.25
Snowball. Early, good size, reliable15	75 2.50
Danish Perfection. Early, compact, good size, and easily bleached15	75 2.50

Cucumbers

(See Page 19)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Chicago Pickle. Medium short, pickling variety	.....	.10	20 50
Cool and Crisp. Early strain of White Spine	.05	10	35
Davis' Perfect. Beautiful long, green slicer	.05	15	40
Early Cluster. Medium short, good early slicer	.....	.10	20 50
Early Cyclone. Earliest of all, rather small	.05	10	35
Early Russian. Very early and short, good pickle	.....	.05	15 40
Emerald. Large, late slicing, always green	.05	15	40
Evergreen. Medium size, good all purpose variety	.....	.10	20 50
Everbearing. Rather short. Early Russian superior	.....	.05	10 35
Goliath. A very large, late variety	.....	.05	15 40
Henderson's Perfected White Spine. Medium early, prolific, fine slicer	.....	.05	15 40
Long Green. Large, long slicing. Mighty fine	.....	.10	20 50
New Twentieth Century. Long, dark green slicer	.....	.05	15 40
White Pearl. Medium size, good for slicing	.05	15	40
White Spine. Medium long slicer. Good cropper	.....	.05	15 40

Lettuce

(See Page 20)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Big Boston. Large, butter head, good shipper05	15 40
Black Seeded Simpson. Large, early, loose head10	20 50
Bronze Head. High quality05	15 40
California Cream Butter. Smooth leaf and small head; fine quality10	20 50
Grand Rapids. Good forcing, bunching variety. Very pretty05	15 40
Hanson. Cabbage head type; good summer variety10	20 50
Iceberg. Crisp head variety; very large05	15 40
May King. Very early, butterhead type	.10	20	50
New York or Wonderful. Dark green, solid head05	15 40
Prizehead. Reddish brown leaves. Quality fine, bunching05	15 40
White Heart Cos. Elongated head, medium size05	15 40

Egg Plant

(See Page 17)

	Pkt.	Oz.
Black Beauty. Earliest large variety; rich glossy skin10 45
Early Long Purple. Small, but early05 35
New York Purple. Good size, pear shape; very popular10 45

Peppers

(See Page 53)

	Pkt.	Oz.
Hot.		
Bouquet. Very small, grows in clusters; red hot	.05	40
Cayenne. Long, hot pepper	.....	.10 45
Red Chili. Used extensively in south for chili sauce	.....	.05 40
Red Cluster. About an inch long, grows in clusters	.....	.05 40

Peppers

(See Page 53)

	Pkt.	Oz.
Sweet or Mango.		
Chinese Giant. Largest of all mangoes; late	.15	75
Golden Queen. Medium-sized yellow, early	.05	40
Large Bullnose. Medium-sized early, red mango	.05	40
Spanish Pimento. The genuine variety	.....	.05 40
Ruby King. Larger and thicker meat than the above	.....	.10 50
Sweet Neapolitan. Very early, medium-sized; prolific	.....	.05 40
Ruby Giant. In size between Ruby King and Chinese Giant	.....	.10 50

Onions

(See Page 32)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Australian, Brown. Stands dry weather well. Flat05	20 70
Barletta. Standard white pickler. Crop failure		
Globe Prizetaker. A very large, mild onion, yellow10	35 1.25
Globe Red Wethersfield. Globe strain of Red Wethersfield10	30 1.10
Large Red Globe. Rich red in color and a heavy yielder10	30 1.10
Mountain Danvers. Extremely early, slightly flattened globe shape15	50 1.75
New Queen. Rather small, early white onion05	40 1.25
Ohio Yellow Globe. Very uniform; standard in the east10	30 1.10
Red Wethersfield. Standard flat variety; heavy yielder10	30 1.10
Silver King05	40 1.25
Silver Skin or White Portugal. Early, medium size. Good for early use05	40 1.25
Southport White Globe. Large and late, good keeper05	40 1.25
Yellow Danvers Flat. Very good yielder and keeper05	25 90
Yellow Globe Danvers. Runs very uniform in size and shape10	30 1.10
Yellow Strasburg. Good variety to grow sets from05	25 90

Onion Sets

(See Page 36)

	¼lb.	1lb.	3lb.
Red, yellow and white bottom and English multipliers. Any variety, by mail postpaid	15	25	65

Parsnips

(See Page 53)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Hollow Crown. Large, long, heavy yielder	.05	15	35
Improved Half Long. Much like above, but some shorter	.....	.05	15 35

Peanuts

(See Page 43)

	½ Pt.	Pt.	Qt.
Early Northern. Small, early variety, prolific	.10	25	45
Jumbo. Larger and some later than above	.10	25	45

Peas

(See Page 37)

	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Smooth Early			
Alaska. Best extreme early05	15 45
Fillbasket. Long, fat pod, heavy yielder; follows Alaska and Improved Extra Early05	15 45
Improved Extra Early. Good yielder, well-filled pods05	10 35

Peas

(See Page 37)

	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Wrinkled Early.			
American Wonder. Very dwarf, high quality, early05	15 45
Gradus. High quality, medium tall, large pod05	15 45
Laxtonian. Very large, well filled pods; highest quality, fine. Very dwarf05	15 45
Little Marvel. Very high quality; good cropper. Dwarf05	15 45

Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds (Continued)

Peas (Continued)

	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Nott's Excelsior. Similar to American Wonder	.05	15	45
Premium Gem. (Little Gem). Dwarf, medium sized pod; prolific.	.05	10	35
Thomas Laxton. Very much like Gradus.	.05	15	45

Peas

(See Page 39)

	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Main Crop.			
Admirer. Dwarf, medium-sized pod, main crop.	.05	10	35
Bliss Everbearing. Dwarf, strong grower, main crop.	.05	15	45
Champion of England. Very late, should be staked	.05	10	35
Dwarf Champion. Good quality, prolific, dwarf	.05	15	45
Dwarf Gray Sugar. To be used like snap beans	.05	15	45
English Early. Dwarf, vigorous grower, large pods, of high quality	.05	15	45
English Second Early. Very dwarf, large pods, fine	.05	15	45
Emula Main Crop. High quality; lots of large pods	.05	15	45
Horsford's Market Garden. Dwarf, medium-sized pod, hardy vines	.05	10	35
Marrowfat. Very late, tall, smooth seed	.05	10	35
Stratagem. Large pods, high quality, late	.05	15	45
Telephone. Very large pods, should be staked	.05	15	45
Alderman. Like Telephone, but better	.05	15	45

Popcorn

(See Page 43)

	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Baby Golden. Very small, yellow	.05	10	30
Little Giant. Small, white	.05	10	30
Queen's Golden. Large yellow variety	.05	10	30
Monarch White Rice. Sharp-pointed grain; very popular	.05	10	30

Pumpkins

(See Page 40)

	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Big Tom. Large, heavy yielding field pumpkin	.05	10	30
Buff Pie. Large, flat, good for pies or stock	.05	15	40
Blue Cheese. Standard canning, good for stock	.05	10	30
Small Sugar. High quality pie pumpkin	.05	15	40
Yankee Field. Large red cow pumpkin	.05	10	25

Radishes

(See Page 45)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Early Round Varieties.			
Crimson Giant. Grows large and remains tender and sweet	.10	20	50
Crimson Marble. Slightly flattened, globe-shaped; uniform	.05	15	40
Early Round Dark Red. Very early, mild and sweet	.10	20	50
Early Scarlet Globe. Bright red, comes quick	.05	15	40
Early Bird. Similar to above	.05	15	40
French Breakfast. Very early; gets pithy	.05	15	40
Giant Butter. An improved Crimson Giant	.05	15	40
Rapid Red. Bright round red. Extremely early. Good forcing	.05	15	40
Round White. Best round white variety	.05	15	40
Scarlet Turnip White Tip. A very pretty early round radish	.05	15	40
Sparkler. Special strain of the above	.10	20	50

Radishes

(See Page 45)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Half Long and Long Varieties.			
Chartier. Long, light red, good quality	.05	10	30
French Forcing or Paris Beauty. Half long, bright scarlet, very early	.05	10	30
Iceberg. Very early, crisp, sweet, medium, long, white	.10	20	50
Lady Finger. A long white. Main crop	.05	10	30
Long Brightest Scarlet. Intense bright scarlet	.05	10	30
Long Scarlet. Large, medium, late, good variety	.05	10	30
Strasbourg. Large, half long white, good summer radish	.05	10	30
All Seasons. All of the above and more in mixture	.05	10	30

Radishes

(See Page 45)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
For Winter Use.			
Chinese Rose Winter. Standard for winter use	.05	10	30
Chinese White Winter or Mikado. Very large; similar to above	.05	10	30
Japanese Radish (Sakurajima). An extremely large white winter radish	.10	30	

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

(See Page 17)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	.10	20	65

Squash

(See Page 41)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Banana. Long, thick flesh, finest quality, good keeper			Crop failure
Blue Hubbard. Large, late, good quality, does not keep well	.05	10	30
Boston Marrow. Soft-shelled Hubbard	.05	10	30
Cushaw or Crookneck. Old-fashioned variety, very popular	.10	15	35
Delicious. Medium size, high quality, winter squash	.05	15	35
Early Golden Bush Scallop. To be used while green, flat	.05	10	30
Exhibition Collection. A mixture of squashes and pumpkins			15 40
Fordhook. Small; fine for baking	.05	15	35
Golden Hubbard. Fine quality; not a long keeper	.05	15	35
Old-fashioned Hubbard (Smooth). Very hard shell, light grey, fine keeper	.10	20	50
Genuine Hubbard (warted). Larger than above, good keeper, high quality	.10	20	50
Mammoth White Bush Scallop. Very early, to be used while green	.05	15	35
Mammoth or Hundred Weight. Very large, good for stock	.05	15	35
Pattypan or Cymelon. White, flat scalloped edge	.05	15	35
Sibley or Pike's Peak. Medium-sized, good quality, keeps well	.10	15	35
Summer Bush or Crookneck. A yellow, warty, crooked-neck squash	.05	15	35

Sweet Corn

(See Page 46)

	Pkt.	¼lb.	lb.
Peep O'Day. Extremely early, but small	.05	10	35
White Mexican (Sioux City). Best real early sweet corn	.10	15	45
Adam's Extra Early. Not a sweet corn; early and hardy	.05	10	30
First of All. Early, dry corn, pink, good quality	.05	10	30
Early Minnesota. A large, early 8-rowed	.05	10	30
Golden Bantam. High quality; yellow at roasting ear stage	.05	15	45
Early Champion. Midseason, large ear, good yield	.05	15	45
Early Evergreen. High quality, midseason too late	.05	10	35
Black Mexican. Medium late, shallow grained, fair quality	.05	10	30
Early Mayflower. Extremely early, good quality	.05	15	45
White Cory. Standard early variety	.05	10	30
White Mexican (Home-grown). Later and larger than regular strain	.05	15	45
Zig Zag Evergreen. Good quality, medium-sized ear	.05	10	30
White Evergreen. Large, deep-grained, very juicy and sweet	.05	10	35
Stowell's Evergreen. Rank growing, large eared, late	.05	10	35
Country Gentleman. Small ear, high quality, deep grain	.05	15	45

Tomatoes

(See Page 49)

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening.

(See Page 48)

	Pkt.	Oz.
Redhead.		
Field's Early June. Good size, smooth, solid red, productive, few seeds	.10	75
Pink Early June. Smooth, medium-sized, compact bush, good bearer	.10	75
Earliana. Standard early red	.10	35
June Pink. Very early, somewhat rough	.05	35
Bonny Best. Good size, fairly early, red fruit	.10	35
Dwarf Champion. Early pink tree tomato	.05	35
Chalk's Early Jewel. Strong grower, smooth red tomato	.10	45
Acme. Second early, pink tomato; good shipper	.05	35
Golden Beauty. Main crop, yellow variety	.05	35
Beauty. Main crop, pink, large, good canner	.05	35
Mississippi Girl. Large, smooth, bright red	.10	75
New Stone. Good size, solid, bright red; good canner	.05	35
Matchless. Large, smooth, dark red	.05	35
Livingston's Globe. Medium size, pink, high quality	.10	45
Ponderosa. Solid and meaty, very large, pink	.15	50
Shenandoah. An improved strain of Ponderosa	.10	75
Yellow Pear. Standard preserving tomato	.05	45
Yellow Ponderosa	.15	50

Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds (Continued)

Turnips

	(See Page 54)	Pkt. Oz. ¼lb.
Amber Globe. Yellow-fleshed, main crop.....	05	10 35
Cowhorn. Long, white stock turnip.....	05	10 35
Extra Early Milan Extra early, purple top		
turnip.....	10	20 60
Early White Milan. Very early, white, flat		
turnip.....	20	60 60
Early Snowball. Name describes it.....	05	20 50
Purple Top Strap Leaf. Large, flat; for		
late planting.....	05	20 50
Purple Top Globe. Similar to above, but		
globe-shaped.....	05	20 50
Rutabaga or German Sweet. Yellow flesh,		
small tops.....	05	20 50
Seven Top Turnip. For greens.....	05	10 35
White Globe. Large, late, sweet turnip.....	05	10 35

Muskmelons

	(See Page 24)	Pkt. Oz. ¼lb.
Banana. Long, yellow melon, fair quality.....	10	25 75
Bay View. Long, oblong, green-fleshed		
melon.....	05	15 50
Burrell's Gem. (Extra fine) pink meated,		
Rocky Ford.....	05	15 50
California Cream Cantaloupe. Large, old		
fashioned yellow variety.....	05	15 50
Emerald Gem. Medium sized, salmon-		
fleshed, fine quality.....	05	15 50
Extra Early Hackensack. Said to be ten		
days earlier than Hackensack.....	05	15 50
Field's Daisy. Yellow fleshed highest quality.....	35	90 30
Green Meated Nutmeg. Medium-sized melon,		
good quality.....	10	25 75
Greeley Wonder.....	10	25 35
Hackensack. Large, round melon, green-		
fleshed.....	05	15 50
Improved Rocky Ford Southern type.		
Larger than Standard.....	05	15 50
Long Island Beauty. An improved Hacken-		
sack.....	05	15 50
Netted Osage. Salmon-fleshed, very uniform.....	05	15 50
Osage. Thick, yellow flesh, fine quality.....	05	15 50
Perfection. Large, fine, yellow-fleshed		
melon.....	10	25 75
Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. Small, well		
netted, green-fleshed, good shipper.....	05	15 50
Rocky Ford-Pollock Strain. Special selection		
of Rocky Ford.....	05	15 50
Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford. High quality,		
good shipper.....	10	25 75
Standard Rocky Ford. Best strain grown in		
Rocky Ford district.....	10	25 75

Watermelons

	(See Page 27)	Pkt. Oz. ¼lb.
Alabama Sweets. Long, striped melon, good		
shipper.....	05	10 25
Angel Kiss Long, grey-colored melon.....	05	15 40
Cole's Early. Small, early, round, striped		
melon.....	05	10 30
Florida Favorite. Medium-sized, long		
striped melon.....	05	15 40
Fordhook Early. Rather short and blocky,		
solid red flesh.....	05	10 30
Golden Honey. Best yellow-fleshed melon.....	10	25 60
Halbert Honey. Long, dark green melon of		
finest quality.....	05	15 40
Harris' Early. Like Cole's Early, but earlier.....	05	10 30
Iceberg. An improved Kolb's Gem.....	05	10 30
Ice Cream or Peerless. Medium early		
medium sized, for home use.....	05	15 40
Improved Kleckley. Selected strain, origi-		
nated at Rocky Ford.....	10	20 50
Kolb's Gem (Blue Gem). Nearly round,		
thick rind, good shipper.....	05	10 30
Kleckley Sweets. Large, oblong, dark green		
skin, thin rind, bright red flesh; ideal for		
home use.....	05	15 40
McIvor's Wonderful Sugar. Long striped		
melon, fine quality, good shipper.....	05	15 40
Monte Cristo. Similar to Kleckley.....	05	15 40
Phinney's Early. Very early, small, fruit ob-		
long and striped.....	05	10 30
Princess. Small, individual-sized melon.....	10	25 60
Halbert's Rubber Rind. High quality melon		
that will stand handling.....	10	20 50
Sweetheart. Large, round, light green,		
shipper.....	05	10 30
Tom Watson. High quality, good shipper		
large.....	05	15 40
Boys' Watermelon Collection. Large pkts.....	10	

Vegetables Used For Greens

	(See Page 55)	Pkt. Oz. ¼lb.
Collards. Popular in the south.....	05	15
Kale. Dwarf; low growing; belongs to cab-		
bage family.....	05	25

	Pkt. Oz. ¼lb.
Kale. Tall; stands 2 to 3 feet high; leaves	
curly.....	05 25
Mustard. Black. Very early. Goes to seed	
soon.....	05 15
Mustard. Chinese Broadleaved. Large, flat	
leaf, crumbled at edges.....	05 15
Mustard. Chinese Curled. Resembles Ostrich	
Plume.....	05 15
Mustard. Ostrich Plume. Well named. Very	
pretty.....	05 15
Mustard. White. Grown for seed.....	05 15
Mustard. Fordhook Fancy. Very finely	
curled.....	05 15
Spinach. Bloomsdale Savoy. Very early, good	
sized.....	10 20 50
Spinach. Giant Thick Leaf. Later than	
above and stands longer without going to	
seed.....	10 20 50
Swiss Chard Lucullus. Belongs to the best	
family. Large, fleshy leaf, good for sum-	
mer use.....	05 15 45

Odds and Ends

	(See Page 17)	Pkt. Oz.
Chicory. Large rooted. A good substitute for		
coffee.....	05 25	
Citron. Red Seeded. Small, striped preserv-		
ing melon.....	05 15	
Citron. Green Seeded. Round, light green.....	05 15	
Endive or German Lettuce. Dark green		
leaves, curly.....	05 15	
Garden Lemon or Vine Peach. Valuable for		
preserves.....	10 30	
Garlic. Tastes like onion, only more so.		
Per bulb.....	5c, per lb. 50	
Ground Cherry. Yellow. Old-fashioned yel-		
low variety.....	10 40	
Kohl Rabi. White Vienna. Turnip-rooted		
cabbage.....	10 35	
Leek. Large Flag. Used for soups.....	05 20	
Mushrooms. Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn.		
Per brick.....	50	
3 bricks.....	1.25	
Okra. Mixed. Cook pods while young for		
soups.....	05 10	
Parsley. Moss Curled. Used for garnishing		
and seasoning.....	05 20	
Rhubarb or Pieplant.....	05 20	
Sunflower. Mammoth Russian. Grown for		
chicken feed.....	½Pt. 15 Pt. 25 Qt. 40	
Tobacco Dust.....	per lb. 20c, 3 lbs. 50	
Tobacco. White Burley. Fine strain of this		
variety.....	10 40	
Brussels. Sprouts.....	05 20	

Herbs

	(See Page 55)	Pkt.
Anise. Seeds have an agreeable, aromatic taste.		
Annual.....	05	
Balm. For making balm tea. Perennial.....	10	
Basil. Sweet. For flavoring soups, stews, etc. Annual.....	05	
Borage. Leaves used for flavoring. Annual.....	05	
Caraway. Seeds used for flavoring bread. Biennial.....	10	
Castor Oil Plant. Seeds are pressed to obtain oil.		
Annual.....	05	
Coriander. Seeds used in confectionery. Annual.....	05	
Dill. Sown for dill pickles. Annual.....	10	
Oz.....	25	
Hoarhound. For seasoning and cough remedy. Per-		
ennial.....	10	
Lavender Used largely as a perfume. Perennial.....	10	
Marjoram Sweet. Perennial.....	05	
Summer Savory. Used for seasoning. Annual.....	10	
Sage. Mammoth Broadleaf. For seasoning and med-		
icinal purposes. Perennial.....	10	
Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for season-		
ing Perennial.....	05	
Wormwood. For seasoning and medicinal purposes.		
Perennial.....	05	

Collection of New Varieties

Seven New Varieties for 75c Postpaid.

	Pkt.
Cabbage, Norseman. Medium size, round solid and	
early.....	15
Muskmelon, Field's Daisy. Very high quality.....	15
Onion, Mountain Danvers. Early, good keeper and	
heavy yielder.....	15
Beans, Wilson's Bush Lima. Early, large and yields	
well.....	15
Tomato, Redhead. Smooth, bright red and very	
early.....	15
Beet, Blood Red. Splendid main crop; deep red	
flesh.....	15
Popcorn, Baby Golden. Nothing better for popping.	
Diminutive ear.....	10
The above list totals \$1.00 and we will send it	
postpaid for 75 cents.	

Please Do Not Write In This Space

Let Us Figure Your Wants

I KNOW we can do you some good on anything you may want in the seed line for we have the quality and will make the price right. The only way for you to find out about this is by asking. So I am putting this sheet in here for your convenience. It will cost you nothing but a stamp to find out exactly what it will cost you for what you want, delivered to you. This will not obligate you in any way to buy. I will tell you the exact lowest wholesale price and you can let me know what you want. You want to know what the best way to send it. Then you can do just exactly as you please about ordering. I want to know what you want. You want to know what it will cost. All right, I'll put my time against yours and we'll both get some information. And if we can trade, we will probably both make some money. No object in trading unless we do. Write here the amounts and names of seeds you want prices on. (This is not an order, simply an inquiry for prices).

To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Date _____

I would like to have you quote me your lowest wholesale price on the seeds listed below. Also tell whether it would be best to have them shipped by freight, express, or parcel post, and about what the charges will be. Or quote prices delivered here, all charges prepaid.

[illegible]

Please fill out plainly the blanks below.

Name

P. O. _____

County..... State.....

R. F. D., St. or Box No.

Freight or Express Office.....

What Railroad is it on?.....

If more than one R. R. or Express, which do you

prefer?

Don't Use This Sheet For Family Garden Lists.

Don't Use This Sheet For Family Garden Lists. On all small seeds, bulbs, etc., the catalog prices stand unchanged. We never quote any different prices on them. But on field seeds, clover, etc., and on implements and large amounts of garden seeds, plants, etc., prices vary and we prefer to quote special prices. Use this list to get special prices on seed corn, field seeds, etc., and large lots of garden seeds, plants, etc.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

The Seedsman's Conscience

SOME one has said that "The trial ground is the seedsman's conscience, staring him in the face all summer with his mistakes, or praising him for his carefulness."

The Gospel Truth That is the Gospel truth, too. Every word of it. I count my trial grounds the most important part of my seed business. Old Mother Nature won't lie to me. If she shows up a mistake in some lot of seeds and proves it to me in the trial ground, I take it meekly and strive to do better next time.

Biggest Trial Grounds In the West Do you know that I have the most extensive and thorough trial grounds in the west? There is no seedsman anywhere in this part of the country that puts in anywhere near the time and space I do in growing and testing the seed stock he sells. That is why I am so positive in what I tell you, and so certain I am right about it.

Everything Tested and Compared From every variety of seeds I sell I save out a sample and plant it in my trial grounds, alongside of samples from a lot of other leading growers. Last summer I had over 1,000 different samples, all planted separately, marked, staked and watched carefully. It's pretty hard to fool me after I have watched the garden all summer. If anything goes wrong, or I have better stocks than the other fellow, or he has better than mine, I know it before anyone else does.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.,

The Verdict of Test Boxes All fall and winter and spring they are at work and they tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" No matter in how big a hurry we are to use out of a bag of seeds, we wait till we get the decision of the test boxes. They are the court of last resort, and, if the germination shows up poor, that bag of seed goes on the dump. That's why I feel safe in offering to replace free any seeds that are bad.

The Summing Up of the Whole Matter I tell you this thing of the purity and germination of seed is a mighty important proposition. The man who sells you the seed may mean well, but if he has had the decision of the microscope and the test box and the accumulated lessons of several years of trial grounds, he knows positively what he is talking about. He would be a fool or a rascal, or both, to sell anything but good seeds after the chance he has to know the difference.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back It is agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not entirely satisfactory and money will be refunded, and that we will refill at any time any garden seeds, flower seeds, or flower bulbs with which you do not feel entirely satisfied; but we do not in any way warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

Shenandoah, Iowa



Inspecting the Test Boxes: Every lot of seeds must show a rigid test before it is used. This is a special incubator-seed tester made for me by the M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb. We use it for the garden seeds. We have a big, specially built corn tester. H. F.

The postoffice to which this book is sent is in Zone 2

ORDER SHEET

Date

To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa

Name

Postoffice State.....

County.....Rt. No.....Box.....Street and No.....

R. R. Station _____ County _____ State _____
(Name of town if different from postoffice.)

What Railroad? (Into Your Town?) What Express Co.? (Into Your Town?)

Mark in Square Which Way Mail or ☐ Parcel Post ☐ Express ☐ Freight ☐ Whatever ☐
You Want Order Sent Way Best ☐
In Case Price Is Wrong or Price Has Changed:---

Shall we fill exact amount ordered and adjust price later? Or shall we
fill exactly the amount of money sent? If out of the variety ordered do we have
your permission to substitute equal or better in the nearest we can supply?

Please Answer Above Information Each Time You Write

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back—It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt, if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and can not in any way warrant the stand or the crop, as they depend on so many conditions beyond our control.

Henry Field Seed Co.

Henry Field Seed Co.

	\$	cts.
Total Am't of Order	---	---
Paid in	---	---
P O, Money Order	---	---
Express Money Order	---	---
Draft	---	---
Check	---	---
We like checks	---	---
Currency	---	---
Silver	---	---
Paid in Stamps	---	---
Total Amount Paid	---	---

Please Don't Write In This Space

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War Garden Collections



Last year showed a remarkable increase in the number of people who made garden, and this season will, from present indications, show a bigger increase. These folks who are new at the business need a little help, both in the selection of varieties, and instructions for planting and growing.

These collections will solve the selection of varieties, and a booklet of gardening information, which we will furnish free if you will ask for it, will give you information for growing and planting.

I don't much care which way we sell this seed, whether in collections such as are listed here or from the retail price list in the center of the catalog. Our profits will be about the same either way. I have worked these collections up

for your convenience, and best of all they will make you a big saving on your garden seed bill, which I feel sure you will appreciate.

The varieties we use in them are all good standard varieties that you will find listed in this catalog, and the seed same as we use in any other packet.

These collections can not be broken, as they are up right now ready to be mailed to you. If you want something different, select it from the retail price list.

I don't know which one you will like best, but I am anxious to find out. My guess is you will all want to try Collection No. 1, whether you buy any other or not. Select the one that suits you best, as they are all good.

Collection No. 1

Novelty Collection No. 1. 75c Postpaid

- 1 Pkt. Cabbage, Norseman. Medium size, round solid and early.....15
 - 1 Pkt. Muskmelon, Field's Daisy. Very high quality.....15
 - 1 Pkt. Onion, Mountain Danvers. Early, good keeper and heavy yielder.....15
 - 1 Pkt. Beans, Wilson's Bush Lima. Early, large and yields well.....15
 - 1 Pkt. Tomato, Redhead. Smooth, bright red and very early.....15
 - 1 Pkt. Beet, Blood Red. Splendid main crop; deep red flesh.....15
 - 1 Pkt. Popcorn, Baby Golden. Nothing better for popping. Diminutive ear.....10
- The above list totals \$1.00 and we will send it postpaid for 75 cents.

Collection No. 2

Mixture Collection No. 2. 60c Postpaid

You might call this one an All Season's Mixture, which it really is. We have sold it for a good many years and it is growing more popular each year.

Radishes—All Seasons' Mixture—A special mix of all the early and late radishes we list. It will furnish radishes for a month.

Lettuce—Six of the best varieties, early and late

Table Beets—Mixture of all varieties.

Onions—Big onions, little onions, red, white, yellow and brown. Enough seed to raise 10 bushels of onions,

Watermelons—Over 20 varieties. If you can't find melons to please you in this lot, you are hard to suit.

Muskmelons—12 different sorts—all good ones.

Pumpkins—All kinds, mostly pie pumpkins. This will plant a good-sized patch and make more pies than you can eat.

Squashes—Winter squashes of all known varieties. Contains Hubbard, Marrow, Cushaw and all the favorites.

Carrots—A mixture of five varieties. Long and short, early and late.

Turnips—Early and late, white, purple and yellow.

All the above, a full ounce of each, for 60c, postpaid. Ask for Collection No. 2.

Collection No. 3

Large Backyard Col. No. 3. \$1.25 Postpaid

This is a splendid collection for a large backyard garden. It contains all the important vegetables in moderate quantities and has been a good seller with us for a number of years.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1-4lb Sweet Corn.....10 | 1 pkt. tomatoes.....05 |
| 1 pkt. Turnips.....05 | 2 ozs. Early Peas.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Early Cabbage.....10 | 2 ozs. Late Peas.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Late Cabbage.....10 | 2 ozs. Wax Beans.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Muskmelon.....05 | 2 ozs. Green Pod Beans.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Watermelon.....05 | 2 ozs. Pole Beans.....10 |
| 1 pkt. Cucumber.....05 | 1 oz. Lettuce.....15 |
| 1 oz. Early Radishes.....05 | 1 pkt. Salsify.....10 |
| 1 oz. Late Radishes.....05 | 1 pkt. Early Beets.....05 |
| 1 pkt. Onions.....10 | 1 pkt. Late Beets.....05 |
| 1 pkt. Carrots.....05 | 1 pkt. Early Squash.....05 |
| 1 pkt. Parsnips.....05 | 1 pkt. Late Squash.....10 |
| 1-4lb. Popcorn.....10 | 1 pkt. Pumpkin.....05 |

Total \$2.00. Special postpaid price \$1.25

Collection No. 4

Small Backyard Col., No. 4. 70c Postpaid

Here is just about what you should use in a small backyard garden containing four or five square rods of ground. You can spade this ground up and make your garden before breakfast and after supper and not perform this unusual stunt more than one day each week. You can count your time spent in this garden worth a dollar an hour and not be far wrong.

1 pkt. Onions.....	.05	1 pkt. Parsnips.....	.05
1 " Beets.....	.10	1 " Turnips.....	.05
1 " Mustard.....	.05	1 " Lettuce.....	.05
1 " Tomato.....	.05	1-4lb. Peas.....	.10
1 " Carrots.....	.05	1 oz. Radish.....	.15
1-4lb. Bush Beans.....	.15	1 pkt. Cabbage.....	.05

Total 90c. Special postpaid price 70c.

Collection No. 5

Busy Man's Collection No. 5. \$1.00 Postpaid

For the busy man who has a limited amount of time for the garden and wants the staple vegetables only, this collection is good. It does not contain seed for the hot-bed as many prefer to buy plants instead of growing them. However, if you want seed for the hot-bed buy Collection No. 6, which is certainly a bargain.

1/4 lb. Bush Beans.....	.15	1 pkt. Onions.....	.10
1/4 " Lima.....	.10	1/4 lb. Early Peas.....	.10
1 pkt. Table Beets.....	.10	1/4 " Wrinkled Peas.....	.10
1 " Cantaloupes.....	.05	1 oz. Radish.....	.15
1 " Carrots.....	.05	1/4 lb. Sweet Corn.....	.10
1 " Cucumbers.....	.05	1 pkt. Turnips.....	.05
1 " Lettuce.....	.05	1 " Spinach.....	.10

Total \$1.25. Special postpaid price \$1.00.

Collection No. 6

Hot-bed Collection No. 6. 50c Postpaid

A great many of our folks buy seed for the hot-bed early so that they can get it started and later on get the balance of their order. This is just what you need in such a case. It can be combined nicely with Collection No. 5. Sell a few plants and pay for your seed.

1 pkt. Celery.....	.10	1 pkt. Mango Peppers.....	.10
1 " Early Cabbage.....	.10	1 " Hot Peppers.....	.10
1 " Late Cabbage.....	.10	1 " Early Tomatoes.....	.05
1 " Cauliflower.....	.15	1 " Maincrop Tomato.....	.05
1 pkt. Egg Plant.....	.10		

Total 90c. Special postpaid price 50c.

Collection No. 7

Complete Garden Col., No. 7. \$2.60 Postpaid

This complete collection will furnish a good sized family with a steady supply of vegetables throughout the season. If there are some items you do not use you can give them to your neighbors and still be ahead as the discount is liberal. We have carefully selected varieties for a succession so you will have no trouble there. The qualities are also well balanced. This is the best collection on the list.

One quarter pound each bush snap beans, bush limas and pole beans.....	.40
One ounce table beets.....	.15
Packet of carrots.....	.05
Packet of celery.....	.10
Packet each of early and late cabbage.....	.20
Packet of Cauliflower.....	.15
Packet of an all purpose cucumber.....	.05
Packet of lettuce.....	.05
Packet of a good mild variety of onion.....	.10
Packet of parsnips.....	.05
Succession of peas. Quarter pound each of 3 varieties.....	.40
Both hot and mango peppers.....	.20
A quarter pound of popcorn.....	.10
Succession of radishes, 3 varieties, a packet each.....	.15
Early and late squash, a packet each.....	.15
Succession of sweet corn, three varieties, quarter lb. each.....	.30
Early and a main crop tomato, a packet each.....	.15
Early and late turnip, a packet each.....	.15
Both watermelon and muskmelon, an ounce each.....	.25
A vegetable for greens which will be either mustard or spinach.....	.05

Total \$3.20. Special postpaid price \$2.60

Collection No. 8

Junior Collection No. 8. 30c Postpaid

This is our Junior or Banner Collection and is for boys and girls and also for middle aged and older people. It don't cost much but the seed used is just as good as the seed used in the other collections. It will plant what you might call a pocket sized garden and a pretty good sized pocket garden at that.

1pkt. Beet.....	.05	1 pkt. Muskmelon.....	.05
1 pkt. Cabbage.....	.05	1 pkt. Tomato.....	.05
1pkt. Lettuce.....	.05	1 pkt. Asters.....	.05
1 pkt. Onion.....	.05	1 pkt. Poppy.....	.05
1pkt. Radish.....	.05	1 pkt. Sweet Peas.....	.05

Total 50c. Special postpaid price 30c

Flower Seed Collection

Collection No. 9.

Annual Flower Collection No. 9, 65c.

Asters.....	.10	Petunia.....	.05
Calliopsis.....	.05	Rose Moss.....	.10
Cypress Vine.....	.10	Salpiglossis.....	.05
Everlasting.....	.05	Sweet Alyssum.....	.10
Mignonette.....	.05	Sweet Peas.....	.10
Nasturtiums, Dwarf.....	.05	Touch-Me-Not.....	.10
Pansies.....	.10	Zinnia.....	.10

Total \$1.10. Special postpaid price 65c.

Collection No.10

Col. of Annuals No. 10, 35c.

Candytuft.....	.10
Coxcomb.....	.05
Four O'Clock.....	.05
Marigold.....	.05
Morning Glory.....	.05
Poppy, Finest Mixed.....	.05
Touch-Me-Not.....	.10

Total 50c. Special price 35c

Collection No. 11

Perennial and Biennial Col. 35c

Canterberry Bells.....	.05
Columbine.....	.10
Coreopsis, Perennial.....	.10
Daisy.....	.10
Gaillardia.....	.10
Hollyhocks.....	.05
Pinks.....	.05

Total 50c. Special price 35c

HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY,

Shenandoah, Iowa

Seed Corn Price List Page



The Seed Corn Situation---Time to Get Busy

Never in all the years I have been in the seed business have I seen the seed corn situation in as bad shape as it is now.

Practically none of the new corn anywhere in Iowa or Nebraska will grow except what was hung up very early. The man who has a supply of good seed ears picked and hung in Sept. or early Oct. is mighty lucky, and also mighty scarce. And all of it will have to be single ear tested to make sure.

We have maybe 5,000 bu. of early hung corn ourselves, but that is only a drop in the bucket. We will single ear test this later, and offer it then.

We believe that the only salvation is the old corn, and it is pretty nearly all out of the country. There is a little of it, and what there is, is good seed. But there is not near enough to go around.

We have secured around here and in other parts of the state a number of lots of old corn and we are working them now.

We have managed to secure old seed in practically all of our varieties, not plenty but some, and while they last, can fill orders for them. First come first served.

This old corn is all good sound stuff, for everything would grow in the 1916 crop around here. We have worked it carefully, butted, tipped, and graded it, and it shows good test for us. It is sold subject to your own test and approval.

We also have some new corn (hung corn, hung early) in nearly all of our varieties. Only trouble is we do not have enough. This will all be single ear tested, which is the only safe plan this year.

We do not consider the new corn any better than the old, if as good, but it costs us more to prepare it on account of the work and heavy loss of single ear testing, so we have to have more for it.

All our corn is Iowa grown. Look out for southern corn this year.

Here are our seed corn prices, subject to being unsold on receipt of order, and subject to increase after Mar. 1st. Write for special prices after that date.

Old Corn	New Corn	Ensilage Grade
1916 crop, high germination, shelled and graded, all varieties the same price, any amount, per bu., \$7.50	1917 crop, hung corn, single ear tested, either ear or shelled, all varieties the same price, per bu., \$10.00	Either old or new, same corn as the others, but second grade, all kinds, per bu., \$4 00

LIST OF VARIETIES—(Better name second choice) We can supply more or less of all these, some in old corn only, some in new corn only, and some in both. New corn can be had ear or shelled either, old mostly in shelled only, as ears shatter too badly.

Standard Large Mainseason Varieties
Reids Yellow Dent
Iowa Silvermine
Shenandoah Yellow
Cornplanter
Boone County White
White Elephant
Improved Calico

Early Corn (90 to 100 Day)
Shenandoah Special (large early yellow)
Pride of the North (small early yellow)
Northern Type Silvermine (medium early white)

Early Redcob White (medium early white)
Red 90 Day (very early whitecap red)
Silver King (very early white)

Ensilage or Fodder Grade, Ungraded

Mammoth White Ensilage (large and tall)
Leaming Ensilage (medium yellow)
Early Dent Fodder (90 day corn)
Sweet Fodder Corn (low grade sweet corn)

TERMS—The prices are net f. o. b. here, cash with order, new white grain bags weighed in free, and are subject to being unsold on receipt of order in which case your money will be promptly refunded. The prices are the same for any amount—much or little. No discount for quantity order. We guarantee safe arrival and will ship either freight or express as you prefer.

GUARANTEE—This seed is all sold subject to your own test and approval as to quality and germination, and if not perfectly satisfactory to you on arrival and test, may be returned to us and your money will be refunded. I do not guarantee a crop or a stand. That part is up to you and the weather. You can have plenty of time to test and inspect, but when you begin to plant our guarantee ends.



Wholesale Net Prices For January 1918

Good to Jan. 31, 1918 (Subject to stock unsold)

On Clover, Alfalfa and Other Grass and Field Seeds Which Fluctuate in Price

Address all orders to Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa

"From Iowa and proud of it."

We Want Early Orders—So we have made these prices very low considering present conditions and market. We have based them on what the stuff cost us, not on what it would cost us to replace it. We have got the seed in the house, bought right, and up to Jan. 31st (if it lasts that long) we will sell at these prices. When it is gone and we have to buy more at higher prices, you will have to pay more, providing you can get the seed at all. Better buy now while the buying is good.

Write for special quotations after Jan., or send your order and I will fill at lowest possible prices.

Time Limit. Note that these prices are good only till January 31, 1918, and if you do not buy in that time you should write for our new prices. We reserve the right to cancel these prices when stock on hand is sold.

These prices are f. o. b. Shenandoah, customer to pay the freight. If you want delivered prices we will make a special estimate for you on request.

No extra charge for sacks. All seeds are sold "sacks weighed in." Remember this when comparing prices. Prices are strictly net, spot cash, and no discount.

Safe arrival guaranteed. Clover and alfalfa seed are generally double sacked, and everything is well packed. We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order.

Sold on approval. These seeds are priced and sold with the understanding that if not found perfectly satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded. You can be the judge of quality.

Subject to inspection. Any seeds (especially clover, alfalfa, and grass seed) purchased from us may be submitted to any State or National experiment station for test and inspection, and if they do not report the seed first class it may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

One grade only. We quote on one grade only, a high grade. We do not believe in low grades, and do not wish to encourage the use of them. Good seed is the cheapest in the long run.

Reference. First National Bank of Shenandoah, Iowa. Free Samples. We will gladly send free samples of any kind of seed quoted here.

Subject to Sale. All prices are subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

Order Early. When you are ready for the seed you will want it mighty quick. Better order early and have the seed ready. Freight blockades and delays sometimes make lots of trouble for us and for those who order late. Besides, prices are sure to advance as the planting time draws near.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK

It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

Clover (60 lbs. per bu.)	Per bu.	Rape, Imported Dwarf Essex Variety, per lb.	.15
Medium or Common Red	\$18 50	Fodder Cane (50 lbs. per bu.)	Per bu.
Mammoth Red	19.00	Amber type	\$2.50
Alsike	17.00	Orange type	2 50
White	Per lb. 60c	Kaffir Corn (56 lbs. per bu.)	White for fodder
Crimson	13.00	Feterita	3.00
Timothy (45 lbs. per bu.)		Millet (50 lbs. per bu.)	German
Home Grown	4.00	Fodder	1.85
Timothy and Clover Mixed (45 lbs. per bu.)		Barley Beardless	2.50
Timothy-Alsike Mixture	4.50	Speltz	1.25
Timothy Red Clover Mixture	5.85	Buckwheat, Japanese	2.50
Alfalfa (60 lbs. per bu.) All non-irrigated	Per bu.	Silverhull	2.50
Kansas Nebraska	14.00	Winter Rye	2.50
Kansas-Nebraska, poor but honest	10 00	Spring Wheat. Ask for Prices.	
Dakota grown	15.00	Stock Peas and Beans (60 lbs. per bu.)	
Montana grown	16.00	Cow Peas, Whipporwill	3.50
Grimm type (Dak. or Colo. grown)	Per lb. .50	Cow Peas, New Era	3.50
Baltic, Dakota grown	" " .50	Cow Peas Mixed	3.25
Liscomb, Montana grown	" " .40	Soy Beans, yellow	5.00
Sweet Clover (60 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.	Soy Beans, black	5.00
White Biennial, Hulled, (Scarified)	.30	Canadian Field Peas	5.00
" (Unhulled)	.20	High Grade Sorghums, Kaffirs, Etc.	Per lb.
Yellow " Hulled, (Scarified)	.25	Short Orange Syrup Cane	.10
Yellow, Annual	.10	Early Rose Syrup Cane	.10
Blue Grass (14 lbs. per bu.)	Kentucky	Wisconsin Amber Syrup Cane	.15
English	.20	White Kaffir (Pedigreed)	.10
Sudan Grass	.20	Broom Corn, Evergreen	.10
Orchard Grass	.28	" Dwarf	.10
Brome Grass	.17	Milo Maize, Dwarf	.10
Grass Seed Mixture, Permanent Meadow Mix	.13	Shallu	.10
Permanent Pasture Mix	.13	Vetch, Winter	Per lb. .22
Lowland Pasture Mix	.13	" Spring	" " .12
Quick Action Hog Pasture	.06	Red Top, Solid re cleaned Seed	" " .18
Lawn Grass Mixture	.30	Unhulled Seed	" " .10
Timothy-Alsike Mixture	.10	Grass Seeder, The Cyclone	\$1.50
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	.13	" " Little Wonder	1'00

These Are Wholesale Prices

Good for amounts of 10 pounds or over of a kind. Add 2c per lb. for amounts of 5 to 10 pounds. Add 5c per lb for amounts below 5 pounds.



The Overall Girls from the Seedhouse Printshop

Here in Shenandoah the same as everywhere else the girls are having to take the place of the boys who are going to war, and we have a lot of girls in our private printshop. They find that skirts and draperies and fluffy clothes are very much out of place around machinery, so they decided to dress sensibly for their work. They didn't like the looks of the trouserettes, so they adopted instead

the good old-fashioned Sweet-Orrs and blue Hickory shirts. The plan has proved a great success and the girls say they would feel very awkward working around machinery in skirts any more. Of course Ruth and Georgia had to get into the picture, for they think they have to do whatever the rest of the Seedhouse girls do.

About Acknowledgement Cards

The postage on acknowledgement cards is now 2c and with the quantity we send out it will cost us about \$6,000 a year to continue them. That is a big expense unless it is absolutely necessary.

I asked Eldridge what to do about it and he said, "Don't send a card, send the goods". That's a pretty good way to put it too.

We are making special effort this year to fill all orders very promptly, and for awhile we are going to try discontinuing the acknowledgement cards.

If for any reason we cannot fill the order at once we will send you a special notice of some kind, either a letter or a special card.

On all orders to go by mail, the seeds should reach you just as soon as the card could come. On freight or express orders the bill of lading or shipping receipt should come only a day or so later than the card would have come. Either way you will know that the order has been received and filled.

We want to cut out all unnecessary expense if we can, as every dollar is needed nowadays, and if we can save that \$6,000 so much the better.

If we find it don't work, we will take to sending out the regular acknowledgement cards again on all orders as soon as they are received.

Special Bargain Collection of Gladiolus Bulbs

50 Blooming Size Bulbs for 90c Postpaid

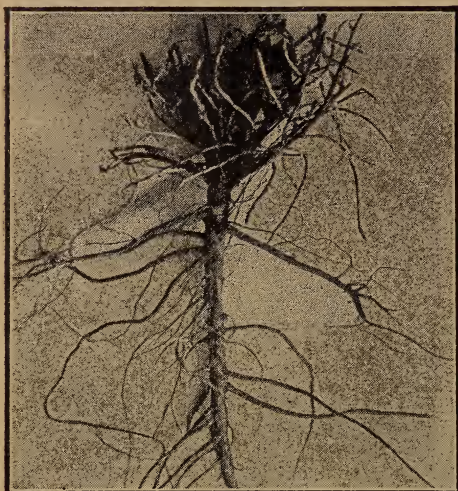
We had the finest crop of gladiolus bulbs this year we have ever grown, and we are going to celebrate by offering the greatest bargain in them that has ever been offered, I believe—**60 fine bulbs for 90c.**—Good bulbs too, not trash. Most people prefer a mixture of all the best colors. Everything from white to dark red, with plenty of striped and spotted and variegated tints in between. A really first class mixture, with good colors, big flowers, and a long season of blooming. Then I will put in 5 each of the two best named sorts, *America*, and *Mrs. Frances King*. You have doubtless seen and admired them, but they have always been high-priced till now, and you had to admire them at a distance.

5 *America*, the great "peach pink" colored one, big and fine, used to sell at 50c each.

5 *Mrs. Frances King*, the best big red. Bright "cherry red", grows 4 to 5 ft. high, extra large.

50 *Mixed Hybrid Seedlings*, all colors, all good.

60 bulbs in all, all blooming size, young bulbs. 2 to 4 inches in circumference, well packed in a box, with directions for growing, guaranteed to reach you safely and to bloom with ordinary care and soil. Sent postpaid for only **90c** for the box of 60 bulbs.



Grimm Alfalfa Plant 6 Months Old
Grimm Alfalfa Seed

Don't forget that we can furnish you with some very fine Grimm alfalfa seed from Western Dakota. This is from a field which has been standing for 15 years on high dry ground and has never winter killed the least, although it is in a very exposed location. It has the typical spreading roots and creeping root stocks or underground stems.

You know the claim for Grimm alfalfa in addition to extreme hardiness is that it has spreading roots instead of a single tap root and that it makes underground creeping stems like Quack grass or Canada thistle. These branching roots enable it to thrive on hardpan where the single tap root of other varieties would fail to penetrate and the creeping underground stems enable it to spread and thicken up and increase and also enable it to withstand close pasturing, which would be very hard on other varieties.

Much of the so-called Grimm alfalfa that has been sold has been just common every-day alfalfa sold at a big price, but I am in shape now to furnish you the genuine article and at a reasonable price. We secured about 3,000 pounds of this and while it lasts we can sell it @ 50c per pound for any amount, much or little. Remember, however, that this price does not include postage.

Drouth Caught a Good Garden

"Dear Friend Field:—This year we had a backward spring. It was so wet that we couldn't get into the field until the 15th of May. We had a pretty nice garden, but the drouth got most of it. The c-w ate up our cabbage. We had lots of tomatoes, but only part of them got ripe; we picked 4 bushel from one patch of Early June. The sample of alfalfa you sent us we sowed and owing to the drouth, it did not come up until the 12th of September, but is now about two inches high. There are no bad weeds in it. I would like to ask; what to do if watermelons bloom and have no melons, how to plant cucumbers, watermelons and tomatoes?

Yours truly"—John Sebulsky, Bx. 441 Ingomar, Mont.



Some Missouri Boys and Their Garden-Products

"Dear Mr. Field: I thought I would write you a letter to tell you what I raised from the sample seed which I received last spring. About half of the seed washed out. We planted pumpkins, one seed in a hill, and they all washed out but one hill. From it I raised nine nice pumpkins, two of which measured 41 inches around one way and 49 inches the other way. I raised some of the finest popcorn I ever saw. It had three stalks in a hill and had three and four ears to the stalk. Beans, peas, beets, lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers and a great many other things, that is what Field seeds done for us. We bought a dime's worth of your Baby Golden popcorn and it did fine.

I sold a set of your Banner seed collections and got an airgun and I wish to sell more than one set the coming spring. I am sending a picture of myself and two of my brothers, Bonnie and Bill. Bonnie is ten years old, Bill is four and I was 12 Christmas. I have a little brother 16 months old and I think he is as cute as John Henry. I wanted to send you his picture, but he would not have it taken with us. I guess he must have been ashamed of us. I guess I will close for this time.

From your agent," —John T. Gage, Gentry, Mo.

Fathers, Mothers

Don't discourage your children if they think of selling seeds for a premium. They should be encouraged. The time is coming when they will have to shift for themselves. There is no better way to help a boy or girl to know the value of money than to have him or her earn something. Besides earning a cash commission or valuable premium, boys and girls learn self-reliance. They learn how to hustle. They get confidence in themselves, and in a hundred ways learn experience which will help them through life. The best way to help the children is to help them to help themselves.



A Twin For John Henry

"Dear Henry Field: You sent us a picture of John Henry, so here is a picture of Patrick Joseph, who is just seven days younger than John Henry. He weighs 25 lbs. now. This picture was taken at seven months. Mr. Field, you haven't sent Seed Sense to us for Nov. Please keep on sending it and when we order seeds will send you money for that, too. Also be sure to send us a catalog. I'd like to have Nov. Seed Sense to see that picture of Ruth. Yours sincerely,"

—Frances E. Horn, Stoneville, So. Dak.

"This man sent a photo of a plant of sweet clover compared with one of red clover, and the sweet clover sure showed up lots the best, but the photo was too dark to print well."

"Dear Sir: I will here send you a picture of two plants. The one to the left is a red clover plant, two years old and the one to the right is a yellow sweet clover plant 6 months old. Both volunteered in a corner of our barn field, both had to endure the awful heat and dry weather.

You will no doubt make a note of their roots. We know that every legume is a soil improver, to some extent. The size of their roots determine the extent. They are capable of working over worn out land. You know that all over the United States there is land that needs working over. In the north-west a great deal of the land is worked over with what is called summer-fallowing this is a time and land killing business. This method, like the old fashioned hay hook, takes that which does not enrich himself but leaves the land poor instead.

We have been told to 'consider the Lillies of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin'. But the way we are now spurred on to produce food, I think we had for the present ought to consider a plant that is a worker."

—J. D. Kaufman, Kalispell, Mont.

Alfalfa For The Women

If your men folks won't try alfalfa, you girls and women should get a free sample of alfalfa and plant it in the flower garden or vegetable garden. It won't be long till you'll see the men folks picking at it and asking questions about it and beginning to look thoughtful. That will mean that the fever is working and pretty soon they'll have the most pronounced case of 'alfalfa fever' you ever saw. Try it. I've seen it worked dozens of times. There's alfalfa in flower gardens all over the country right now.



"Dear Sir: Am sending a picture of Warren Elihu Lyon, age 2 years. He is wheeling cobs to the house for his mother.

Is Sudan hay good for horses? Will it take the place of alfalfa for cows?"—E. A. Lyon, Palmyra, Nebr.

"Yes Sudan is splendid hay for horses, and will take the place of alfalfa for cows. H. F.

Good Money Off Strawberry Plant

"Dear Sir: I will tell you about the 100 strawberry plants I bought of you last spring. We had a cold dry spring and a hot dry summer. I lost 45 of them. I kept the bloom pinched off till Aug. then let them go in Sept. A man came to me and said: 'I hear you have the everbearing strawberries.' I said, I had. I sold him 200 for \$4.00 and in Oct. sold 100 more for \$2.00 and so three weeks ago sold 20 plants for 40c and had a mess of ripe berries once a week to eat and have about 2000 plants left for spring. I have a nice patch for spring. I received the Seed Sense this week and was glad to get it. I will send for some seed later on. You sure have a nice healthy looking family. You ought to be thankful to the Lord for giving you such a family for you sure need them now, for help is nearly impossible to get. Yours truly,"

—T. F. Keys, Longton, Kans.

Don't Buy Weed Seed

You have got enough of them already on your farm. Don't pay a big price for more. The place you generally buy them is in clover, alfalfa, and timothy seed. Don't do it, you don't need to. You can examine the seed yourself and find most of the weed seed. Or better yet, you can send a sample to your state college or your state seed bureau or the national seed testing laboratory and get a report from them. I can furnish you samples of any of my grass seeds for this test, or on any seed you buy from us you are at perfect liberty to send samples to any state college or such place and I am willing to abide by their test. If they do not give their O. K. to my seeds you can ship it back to me at my expense and have your money back and I will pay the freight both ways.

A Page About Inoculation

After a good many years of experimenting and observation I am convinced that the legume crops such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans and sweet clover, need inoculation more than we suspect.

Here in Southwest Iowa, where such crops are fairly easy to start we have always been quite successful, either with or without inoculation, and I did have the notion for awhile that it was not necessary here.

I have changed my opinion now. It may not be absolutely necessary in all cases here, but it is at least beneficial in practically all cases, and really necessary in many. It don't cost much, don't do any harm, and may do a great deal of good.

It is a practical sort of insurance, and worth many times its cost as a help in getting the legumes started off well.

How to Get Inoculation

Admitting that it is a good thing and very near a necessity, the next question is how to get it in the best, cheapest, most convenient and most practical way.

One way is to haul dirt from an old field that is growing a successful crop of the plant we wish to grow. That is all right, but it is lots of work not always available, and may bring in weed seeds.

The modern way, the one advocated now by all the state colleges and experiment stations, is to use the so-called "pure cultures" or what is commonly known as "canned bacteria."

These are cultures of the proper kind of bacteria, kept pure and strong, and propagated in some suitable material for growing and shipping them. They were first prepared and put out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Colleges, and are now being put out in a commercial way by a number of firms. They comply with the Govt. rules and methods and put out a reliable, cheap and practical product.

There are two different fillers or carriers used for growing and shipping the bacteria. One is the jelly, gelatin, or agar, which looks like thick soup stock, and comes in bottles. The other is a special sort of moist granular peat, and comes in flat tin cans.

Both methods are good, and will do the work. I don't know which is best, and I don't know as it matters much. Either is easily used, and thoroughly practical in every way.

When I decided to handle the commercial inoculation I looked into it closely and decided that the best ones were the Standard and Nitragin. The Standard is a gelatin preparation, the Nitragin uses peat. You can pay your money and take your choice. Both are fully guaranteed both by the makers and ourselves.

We carry a full supply of both on hand here at Shenandoah, and can fix you out in good shape and promptly. The cost is very much the same.

You will find on the next page an advertisement of each one. I will be glad to have your order for either one. Don't ask me which is best for I don't know. Both are good. Either one is good. They are the best of their respective classes. You will be happy with either.

What Crops to Use It On

Inoculation is used only on legumes—that is plants which bear their seeds in pods. Under the head of legumes are included Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Soys, Cow Peas, all Beans and Peas, all the Clovers, Vetch, Lespedeza, Peanuts, and many other crops.



THIS shows two plants of Soy Beans, one inoculated and the other not. Of course this is an extreme case, but there is often really as much difference as this. Sam Jordan, the great Soy Bean expert, says that when Soy Beans are planted in the hills with corn, they really feed the corn the same as clover feeds timothy—provided the Soy Beans are inoculated. But if they are not inoculated, and there is no inoculation already in the soil, the beans are no more help than weeds would be.

Further Information

Both the Standard and the Nitragin people issue booklets or folders giving much more particulars and information than I can give here. It would pay you to read them. They are free, and we will be glad to mail them to you on request.



Benefits of Inoculation

The principal reasons for inoculation can be stated in five short paragraphs, Viz:—

First:—Inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air to supply the plant, resulting in faster growth, earlier maturity and larger crops.

Second:—Inoculated legumes take up more nitrogen than the plant itself requires, the surplus insuring to the benefit of future crops.

Third:—Inoculated legumes develop larger root systems than not inoculated and therefore reach the immense stores of potash and phosphorous in the soil, bringing them up to supply the plant. When the roots and stubble decay, these elements are returned to the soil, in a form available to future crops.

Fourth:—Inoculated legumes, by taking their nitrogen from the air, save the soil. When not inoculated they drain the soil of its nitrogen just the same as wheat or timothy or other non leguminous plants.

Fifth:—Inoculated legumes contain more proteid matter than when not inoculated, greatly increasing their feeding value.

Summary.—Inoculation hastens maturity, increases the crop, improves its quality, enriches the soil and saves fertilizer bills.

Standard Inoculating Bacteria

Hastens Maturity
Increases the Yield
Builds up the Land
Enriches the Soil
Improves the Feeding Value

-Easy to Apply-
Simply Moisten the Seed Before Sowing.
Full Directions in Every Package.

--PREPARED FOR--

Alfalfa	Sweet Clover
Soy Beans	Red Clover
Cow Peas	Alsike Clover
Field Beans	Crimson Clover
Navy Beans	Vetch
Canada Peas	Sweet Peas
Garden Beans	Garden Peas

—oOo—

PRICE:

Garden size .....	.35
1-acre size .....	.50
2-acre size .....	.95
4-acre size	\$1.50
6-acre size	2.00

By Mail 5 cts. Extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE

When ordering state Crop to be Inoculated as there is a different Bacteria for each Legume.

—oOo—

Applied Direct to the Seed

DIRECTIONS IN EACH PACKAGE

A 1-acre package of Inoculating Bacteria will inoculate $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. (90 lbs.) of beans, peas, or any large sized seeds.

When used for the smaller seeds, such as alfalfa and clover a 1-acre package should be used for each 15 lbs. of seed.

For Vetch use a 1-acre package for 20 lbs. of seed.



Instructions for Ordering “Nitragin”

When inoculating legumes it is necessary that the proper strain of nitrogen-gathering germs be supplied for each kind of legume. Only in this way is the best result obtained. “Nitragin” is furnished in special strains—the right ones for each legume.

To make it still easier for the farmer and dealer, we are now placing some of these strains in groups in one package. Thus Culture A has both Alfalfa and Sweet Clover strains and can be used for both Alfalfa and Sweet Clover inoculation.

Or simply state the crop you want to plant and the correct culture will be sent to you.

You Can Now Order “Nitragin”

as Follows:

(These cultures are put up in 1-2, 1 and 5-acre sizes)

Alfalfa or Sweet Clover.....	Culture A
Clovers—Such as Red, Alsike, Crimson, White, Yellow, etc.....	Culture B
Garden and Field Peas or All Vetches	Culture C
Garden and Field Beans.....	Culture D
Soybeans.....	Special Soybean Culture
Cowpeas.....	Special Cowpea Culture
Sweet Peas.....	Special Sweet Pea Culture

We also furnish special “Nitragin” cultures for the following: Beggarweed; Fenugreek; Horsebeans; Lentils; Lupins; Peanuts; Sainfoin; and Serradella.

(Cultures for less extensively used legumes furnished on application.)

Prices of “Nitragin”:

Garden size	\$0.30
(For peas, beans and sweet peas)	
1-2 acre size .....	.50
1-acre size	1.00
5-acre size	4.00

Postage, express or freight charges extra.

Send all Orders to Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.



Lots of Cow Feed in Missouri

"Dear Mr. Field: I am sending you some pictures that I had taken of my Sudan grass. A great many of my neighbors came to see it. They all thought it was fine. I think some of them will sow Sudan next spring. All of the seed I got from you last spring grew fine and I intend to send to you for seeds this spring, for they are sure fine.

Yours truly,"

—C. A. Kemble, Bosworth, Mo.

A New Customer

"Please send me a seed catalog. Never got any seeds of you before, but will try this spring as I've been told by several parties your seeds were o. k. Well, anyone can tell by the way that you talk that you try to be on the square. I would rather look thru your catalog and read your talk than most papers. I have a last year's catalog that was given me, but thinking prices might have changed, and a few leaves out, too, better get another one. We want to get some of your ever-bearing strawberries, and I want to put out about one half acre of onions to keep thru the winter, or in other words, dry onions. I'm going to try peanuts next spring for we sure have a fine place to raise them—our ground all rich and new bottom. Send me a leaflet on raising peanuts. We are going to get enough short orange cane seed for an acre, as no one around here ever saw any good cane—it's all mixed up. They think any old kind will answer. Well, I expect you are tired of my jabbering so better close for this time. You will hear from me later.

Yours respectfully,"

—Mrs. Pearl Anderson

Had Good Crops from Field's Seeds

Friend Field: Well, I guess I will have to write a few lines. First I want to say, by all means, continue Seed Sense. We had a good crop this year. The Mountain Danvers can't be beat. The same with the Field Daisy—they sold well.

The Everbearing strawberries are o. k., and true to name. My wife wants me to tell our pea story. I bought a quart of peas of you and we planted them in April. Had our first peas in June, and have had peas all summer and fall until snow came. I planted them near my irrigation ditch and they had plenty of water, so they just kept blooming and bearing.

Well, I want you to send me at least a half dozen catalogs. All my neighbors used mine last summer, so asked me to get them one this year. I'll enclose the names of the parties they are for.

Wishing you a prosperous year, I am, Yours truly,"

—L. A. Bacus, Derby, Colo.



"War Garden" Products]

"Dear Sir: This picture is of my wife and I, and the cabbage is of your Norseman. It is a dandy. The apples on the box look like Red Head tomatoes, but I didn't have any more tomatoes when this picture was taken or they would have been in it, for I had some just as big. I got the package of Redhead tomatoes of you last spring and raised 125 plants from which I sold \$60 worth of tomatoes, while from my other best varieties it took over 400 plants to make that amount. Thanking you for past favors, I am

Yours truly,"

—Chas. Ahrens and wife, Macedonia, Ohio.

Bulbs are Fine

"Dear Sir: I received the bulbs the 26th of Nov. They are fine and I got an extra Chinese Sacred Lily. Many thanks. I cannot compare them with any other packages, for I do not deal with any other. I know where your home is in Old Manti. I have been there. I lived a short way south of there one summer when Shenandoah was six months old and visited in Shenandoah. My husband had a cousin living there by the name of Perry Lomax. Your sincere friend,

—Mrs. Helen L. Roberts, Keithsburg, Ill.

Fine Garden from Field's Seeds in Idaho

"Dear Sir: I let you know with pleasure, that all the seeds I received from you last spring were excellent. I received bumper crops, in everything except the Hubbard squash, but never mind, I guess it was mine or the ground's fault. The pumpkins make up for it, from four hills, I have forty-two pumpkins. The largest one weighed 38 lbs. I had about five bushels of tomatoes; that is something I couldn't raise before in nine years of experience in Idaho. In the line of cucumbers and sweet corn, peas and beans, your seed is unexcelled.

Your sunflowers, and cabbage would have taken the prize if there had been a fair here. My family and I were much pleased last summer when we walked through the garden and seen how everything had come up and grew so well and bore so plentiful. We have eaten your vegetables everyday. If we live by next spring, I shall send for your seed again, and also I will speak of your seed to my neighbors, Yours respectfully,"

—Mrs. Geo. Goodenough, McCommon, Idaho.

"P. S. My children thank you very much for the conglomeration. It was quite a mixture, some of the seeds my children knew, and some of it told the story by and by when they came up. There was a little of everything, and it was quite an amusement to watch them grow.

E. G.



A Beautiful Field of Sudan—The Big, Quick Hay Crop

This picture shows a field of Sudan grown by Levi Burton, Emerson, Iowa. It was seeded at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre with a wheat drill, and you can see for yourself what sort of a stand and crop it made. It must have made at least 6 tons per acre (at one cutting) of the very finest off feed.

The beauty of it is that it will grow on any soil and comes quick. With it a renter can get hay without a meadow. It is absolutely sure to make a crop. The seed is going to be cheap this year, too, and that will help some. We are selling the seed at present at 20c per lb. and at that rate it would cost you only \$3.00 per acre for the amount this man used. You can make a crop with even less seed by putting it in rows like corn and cultivating; 5 lbs. does then. Better try it this year.

Sudan a Success In So. Dakota

"Dear Sir: I want to tell you about the sudan grass. It was planted in drills the 17th day of June at which time the ground was getting quite dry and for a long time I thought it would not come up. Finally it struggled through but did not grow much until the middle of July, when we had a shower of rain, which was the only moisture it had. By the last of August it was 5 feet high and stooled out until the rows met (3 feet 4 inches apart) at which time I cut it, about the 20th of September (fearing frost). I cut it again when about 18 inches high.

With an ordinary season I think it will be a wonder. I intend to put in about 5 acres this season and will send you an order for seed when I receive the new catalog."

—H. S. Rhoades, Belle Fourche, So. Dak.

Would Call Catalog "Gardners Guide"

Dear Sir: In 1916 you sent me your large pamphlet & catalog combined, which I think was a fine book. I've kept it ever since for references concerning seeds, planting, garden work of different kinds. I think a very appropriate name for it would be "The Gardners Guide." If you have one for the coming year to spare I would like to get one if possible. I am quite a garden & truck worker and like to keep up with the new varieties as well as the standard. And I feel as if your experience and advice is well worth heeding. And I will want some new seed this year also, so please send me your catalog. Wishing you much success. I am

Yours respectfully,

—F. M. Butler, 502 No. Waso, Ave., Chanute, Kans

Likes Our Seeds

"Gentlemen: Am on the job once more; was away two years, but am back to put my best efforts for a bumper crop for 1918. But I must have good seed, and I believe Henry Field has the seed and can fill the bill. Put me on your list for a seed catalog for the spring. With best wishes for success, I am, respectfully,

—John Conway, Brownlee, (Cherry Co.) Nebr."

\$700 from Acre and a Half

"Dear Sir: I planted 1 1-2 acres of onions and raised 350 bu. on very thin land. That is very good for this country. They brought me \$2.00 a bushel—total \$700. There has been over 50 people ask me to order seed for them. I can't order seed for all of them, so will you please send me about 25 or 50 cards with your address on them? and I will hand them out to people and as soon as you get your 1918 catalog ready, please send me one.

—C. A. Dry, Salisburg, N. C.

Field's Seeds Do Fine in Nebraska

"Henry Field, Kind Friend: You can look for all my garden seed order for all I will use next spring. I will order of you as it is the best I ever got from any seed house.

What I like about your seeds, they are true to name and if well taken care of will sure get good returns.

Wishing you good good success, I remain, yours for orders.

Hoping to send you an order later, Yours truly,"

—Louis Joekel, Sterling, Nebr., Rt. 1, Bx. 20.

Onions a Profitable Crop

Onions can be grown on almost any good soil, but the richer it is the better, and it should be free from weeds. Ground that is infested with weeds will cause more work than the crop is worth. Plow in the fall, if possible, and harrow down well in the spring. Work the soil several times over, but shallow, till the top two inches or so is as fine and mellow as possible. Get the seed or sets in as early in the spring as the ground can be got ready, for onions are hardy things and will stand lots of cold. If they are in early they will get the start of the weeds and tending will be easy.

Drill the seed in rows 11 to 15 inches apart and aim to put on about five pounds to the acre. A drill is of course necessary and good ones can be found listed in any seed catalog. Iron Age and Standard are counted the best.

These machines will drop the seed evenly in a straight row at any desired depth and cover in nice shape. As soon as the plants show in the row, the cultivation should commence and be kept up about once a week till the crop is made. The combined garden tools are furnished with the proper hoes, etc., for this work. The object is to keep the ground well stirred and kill the little weeds before they come up. If the ground is clean to start with, very little hand weeding will be necessary, perhaps twice in the season.

When the onions are the size of a straw they should be thinned to about two or three inches apart, as they will grow small and tough if crowded. When the tops fall over, pull the onions and throw them in windrows to dry and after a few days of drying, store them thinly on a barn or crib floor. If piled too thick they will heat and spoil, and if not dry they will sprout.

Onion sets are simply little wee onions and are used to get an earlier crop than can be grown from the seed. The sets are put in thick in rows about the same width as for the seed and are tended the same. They grow rapidly and besides being fine for early green bunching onions, they make a crop of dry onions early in the summer before the seed onions are ready.

The sets are grown by sowing the black seed very thickly late in the spring, say in June. For keeping over the winter they are spread on slat crates where they can get plenty of fresh air.

A good crop of onions from either seed or sets is 300 or 400 bushels to the acre. I have had as high as 800, but this is rare.

Best market varieties are Red Wethersfield, Prizetaker, Red Globe and Yellow Danvers. For short seasons take Mountain Danvers.

Enjoys Reading Seed Sense

"Henry Field: Just got your little book which has so many good jokes and your jolly family from a neighbor. I have taken it, but time run out and I neglected to send again. I have planted seeds from there and I do believe every one grew. May send for my garden seed all this spring as we are now on our own place moved the first of December. We always look for the jokes on John Henry himself. Please let me know how I can sign for this little Field's Seed Sense. I don't think I ever saw a nicer jollier looking family than Henry Field's. Many thanks."

Yours truly,

*—Martha Heater, Coon Rapids, Iowa. R. F. D. 4
"P. S. Please send me your regular seed book."*

Look Out For Southern Corn

There is serious danger that a lot of southern seed corn is going to be sold in the north this spring and cause a great deal of damage. Look out for it.

Southern seed corn is alright where it belongs. For more about it see my article elsewhere about the Ozark Beauty southern seed corn. It is fine corn, larger than we can raise in Iowa, and their corn is round and dry and good germination. Pretty as a picture too. It will look mighty good to lots of northern Iowa farmers this spring.

But if I lived north of the latitude of Des Moines I would plant Iowa grown seed corn even if it only tested 50% and cost \$15.00 per bushel, rather than plant high testing Missouri seed corn as a gift. The chances are it would never ripen short of Kingdom come.

Now I don't want my Missouri friends to get mad at me. Their corn is great stuff. Better than we can grow ourselves, and the corn for them to plant unless they want extra early corn, but it is not the seed for Iowa and Nebraska and northern Illinois to plant this year.

The worst feature of the deal is that thousands of bushels of it will be sold by northern dealers as northern grown corn. It is really all right to plant for ensilage or fodder, if you know what you are planting and plan accordingly, and pay accordingly, but if you don't look out you will have it sold to you at a high price as extra good northern corn.

Southern dealers tell me that they are already having a big trade in carload lots of seed corn to northern dealers, and when I refused to handle their corn they laughed at me as being too finicky.

All right, have it your way if you will, but I have sins enough to answer for already without selling southern seed corn into the north as genuine northern grown.

If you want it for fodder in the north, or if you live in the south and can use southern seed, alright, I can get it for you and sell it to you for just what it is, good stuff for what its for. And I will tell you exactly the state and country where it is grown.

Enclose A Stamp If You Want An Answer

I don't mean when you are writing to me. You can write to me all you please and you don't have to enclose a stamp for an answer. That's my business to answer your letters. That's what I am here for. But when you write to some of the people whose names you see mentioned in Seed Sense or in the catalog, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your answer.

One man who had a nice letter in Seed Sense wrote me the other day and said he had been getting literally dozens of letters from people all over the country. He said he would try and answer them if he got time, but he wished they had sense enough to enclose a stamp or a stamped self-addressed envelope for their answers. He didn't feel like putting up stamps for the whole United States.

Well, I don't blame him for being a little bit sore, for there wasn't a cent in it for him. He was obliging enough to be willing to answer questions and help people out when he could, but it would be unfair to make him stand the expense of it to. So remember that when you write to anybody whose names you see mentioned here. It's only common courtesy and common honesty.

About Visitors, Seed Corn and Other Matters

Yes, we are sometimes rushed a little, and sometimes have to work overtime, same as you do but that is no reason why you should not visit us anytime you can.

Come any time. If you want to see the chips fly, come during January, February or March; if you want to see the iris in bloom, come in May; if you want to see the peonies, come about Decoration day; if you want to see the gladiolas, come in August; if you want to see a lot of good corn come now.

One of our customers was here awhile ago, and he said he was satisfied now. Said he had always wanted to see us and look at our corn. He said at first we were high in price, but went away feeling that the prices were about right, especially after he saw what we did to the corn.

Of course, if we only had to grow the corn, haul it in, shell it and take it to the depot, it would be dead easy. But our corn account is divided up into growing, storing, shrinkage, sorting, shelling, grading, testing, handpicking, sacking and hauling it to the depot. It all costs, and we pay better wages than anyone for this kind of work and I think you get not only your money's worth when you buy here, but you get the benefit of skillful effort, improved machinery, and honest intentions.

What value do you place on really good corn?

Suppose you have a field of corn on which you have grown two or three crops and you want to sow it to oats and you will use three bushels of oats to the acre, worth about 75c per bushel, making the seed cost you \$2.25 per acre, and you do not expect the crop of oats to make you as much money as a crop of corn.

What would you think of paying \$2.25 per acre for seed corn?

A bushel of seed corn will plant about seven acres \$2.25 per acre for seed would make it cost \$15.75 per bushel, and yet you do not hesitate to sow oats, but you stop and think a long while before paying even \$5.00 per bushel for good seed corn, and corn is the main crop. Think of it, is it worth anything to you to have tested seed corn, carefully graded and hand-picked?

Is it worth anything to you to be able to farm a 100 per cent stand of corn?

There would be about 12,000 stalks of corn on an acre, and if every stalk that was there produced an average ear, and you would figure 100 ears to the bushel, what kind of a yield would you have? A little less than one-half as much as a fifteen-year old boy grew in Alabama on an acre last summer.

This may be no argument in favor of good seed corn, but it looks to me as though it was. We have got the corn at \$4.00 to \$10 per bushel. It's up to you—what are you going to do about it?

Let the Family Order Under One Name

We suggest that the different members of one family send all orders under one name—the name of the head of the household—rather than to send orders each in his or her own name. This name should always be written in the same way. For example: If you prefer to write the name John P. Thompson, you should never write it as J. P. Thompson or J. Thompson, but always John P. Thompson.

This is an advantage to you because it makes the keeping of our records simple and prevents mistakes.



Feterita in Arizona

This shows F. G. Williams, Sonoita, Arizona, and some of his Feterita grown with practically no rainfall at all. It sure will stand more dry weather than any grain crop I ever saw.

When and How to Seed Alfalfa

I suppose we are asked a hundred times a day when is the best time to seed alfalfa. Well, it depends more on the condition of the ground than on the time of the year. The ground should be in a good condition. Extra good. Fine and mellow on top and well packed underneath. It must not be sour or wet. It must be fairly free of weeds. The seed must be put in shallow. Certainly not over an inch deep and a half inch is better. If you have all this it don't matter much what time you sow the seed, except that it must not be sown too early as the little plants are tender to frost when small. It cannot be sown as early as red clover.

It can be sown with oats or wheat or barley with fair success if the season is good with plenty of moisture. The trouble is, if it turns dry the small grain is liable to take all the moisture and kill the little alfalfa plants. By all means the grain should be cut for hay, early if possible, as the damage is likely to be done in July or late June, when the heads are filling. If you seed the small grain thin and cut early for hay, and cut high, you are likely to come out all right. It is no more likely to dry out than red clover, probably not so much so.

The object in sowing it in the late summer or fall is to dodge the weeds. But on the other hand you are likely to strike dry weather and grasshoppers like we did last fall. And there you are. It's about six of one and half dozen of the other.

You can sow the alfalfa in August following a crop of small grain, but in that case you should get the grain off early and plow or disc the ground at once as to hold moisture and keep it from baking.

To my notion, the ideal way would be to sow the seed alone, on well prepared land, just before corn planting time. I would plow the ground early or better yet, fake fall Plowing, and keep it disked and harrowed till planting time.

But after all is said and done, alfalfa is lots easier to start than red clover—twice as easy—and if you use fair judgment, and do even half way decent farming, it is almost impossible to fail with it. And when you get it, you've got something that will last forever and get better every year. It will yield twice as much as clove, and do it year after year in spite of drouth or anything else.

No Seed Potatoes This Year

We do not expect to handle seed potatoes this year at all, so I am sorry to say we cannot do anything for you in that line. They are so poor in quality and so high in price, that it is going to be very unsatisfactory handling them, so we have decided to stay out of it. I don't want to sell to you unless I can do you some good, and I don't feel that I could give you much satisfaction on seed potatoes this year.

Grass Seed Mixture

Don't forget that we have some very fine mixtures of grass seed for meadow, pasture or lawn.

Of course you can buy the seed separate and mix it yourself and we will be glad to sell you anything you want or mix it specially for you any way you want it, but these standard mixtures of ours are what we have found the most satisfactory for the most people. They are mixed up from good seed and not trash and you will get just as good stuff as you would if you had bot the seed separate and mixed it yourself.

As a rule it is better to plant a mixture of grasses than any one kind alone, as you are more certain to have uniformly good meadows and pastures every season and on different soils.

We also have timothy and Alsike clover mixed, which we are selling this month at 10c per pound. These are harvested from mixed meadows and are in just about the right proportion for sowing, unless you want a meadow uncommonly rich in clover. If you want lots of clover, more clover than timothy, you will have to buy some clover seed extra and mix it in. It sells at 10c per pound, which is cheaper than buying the timothy and clover separately and mixing them yourself.

The Seed Corn Situation

I don't know of a year for a long time when the seed corn situation was so serious as it is now. Here in Southwest Iowa we were favored, on account of our quick warm fertile soil, and our corn ripened pretty well. Besides we missed the frosts of the last of August, and the middle of September that killed the corn in so much of the corn belt. Our corn was late and took lots of drying out, but the men who got busy like we did and hung up the corn and dried it out, will have plenty of seed. But the trouble is, so many men did not take the trouble to do this.

Next spring the man who depends on picking seed out of the crib is going to be badly fooled. It is my belief that any corn that went into the crib was dead as a mackerel by New Years.

But we have got seed here for you, if you haven't hung up seed of your own. Good, sound, bright seed that will nearly every grain grow. But you will have to speak early. There's not enough of that kind to go around.

Hulled or Unhulled Sweet Clover

We have been doing a lot of experimenting with sweet clover seed this winter, and as a result I am rather hostile to unhulled sweet clover. In the first place, I find that it never grows anywhere near as well as the hulled seed, and that practically all the complaints we have had about poor germination were from unhulled seed. It seems sound but will not grow.

There is evidently a waterproof coat, invisible to the eye, on sweet clover seed under the hull, which keeps it from taking water. The rubbing and scratching and pounding it gets in hulling scratches this coat so moisture can enter and start germination. The result was that seed which tested about only 20 per cent, unhulled, tested 95 per cent, after hulling. Freezing and thawing of fall sown seed would do the same thing, but most sweet clover is now sown in the spring.

When we found this all out, we at once bought a huller, and hulled all but a few bags of our unhulled seed. And here we got another surprise. We had been estimating that seed would shrink about 20 per cent, in hulling, or in other words that 100 pounds of unhulled seed was equal to 80 pounds of hulled seed, but we found that it was somewhere between 25 and 33 per cent., or in other words 100 pounds of unhulled seed would make from 67 to 75 pounds of hulled seed, varying with different lots.

FROM WHAT I NOW KNOW, MY ADVICE WOULD BE TO NOT USE UNHULLED SEED EXCEPT FOR FALL AND WINTER SOWING, AND TO BUY IT THEN AT NOT MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS THE PRICE OF THE HULLED SEED.

Scarified Sweet Clover

This year all of our sweet clover is scarified before shipping. You know sweet clover has a hard, water-tight shell, which makes it somewhat slow to germinate, as the seed will not take up water.

In order to overcome this a machine was invented by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa State College which scratches or scarifies the seed so that it will take up water readily and sprout quickly. We have had one of these machines for two or three years and have been using it most of the time, but neglected to say anything about it.

This year we are scarifying absolutely every bit of sweet clover we sell, without extra charge, so you may rest assured that the sweet clover seed you get from us—that is, if it is hulled seed—will grow readily. Naturally, the unhulled seed is unscarified, as scarifying takes the hull off. That is one reason why unhulled seeds sells cheaper.

SO REMEMBER NOW. HULLED SWEET CLOVER SEED YOU GET FROM US WHETHER SO SPECIFIED OR NOT, IS SCARIFIED SEED.

3 Ounces Alfalfa Seed Per Acre

No, that is not a mistake or a misprint. I meant it just that way. I have a customer out in Montana who writes me that he has been drilling alfalfa seed at the rate of 5 ounces per acre but he finds it is too much seed and that what he puts in the coming spring he expects to put in at the rate of 3 ounces per acre. He uses an ordinary garden drill, such as the Iron Age, sets it about like you would set it to drill cabbage seed and drills the alfalfa seed in rows three feet apart, and cultivates it like you would corn. He already has 100 acres in alfalfa. Most of it planted in this manner and some of it several years old, and is putting in more every year. He got started at this way of seeding when he first started in with Grimm alfalfa. Seed was scarce and very high priced and he wanted to make it go as far as he could. He found that it succeeded so well in this way that now he puts in all his alfalfa the same way. He says that he cannot get the drill to distribute the seed evenly on much less than 5 ounces of seed per acre, but that is really too much seed. He only wants about 2 plants to each foot of row. Next spring he expects to mix millet seed with his alfalfa seed, first roasting the millet seed to kill the germination, and drilling about 1 ounce per acre of the mixture, but about two-thirds of this will be millet seed and only one-third alfalfa seed. He figures this will give him about 2 plants to every foot of row, which is just about the stand he wants.

He says that this gives him as much hay as he would get from thick seeding and a great deal more seed, as every plant is fully developed and heavily loaded with seed of exceptional plumpness and vitality. He expects to handle his whole 100 acres or probably eventually more, for seed.

Now, this talk probably sounds queer to you fellows who have been putting in 20 pounds and even 30 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, but I know that this man absolutely knows what he is talking about, and I really believe there is something to his ideas on growing alfalfa.

It certainly is a great saving on the cost of the seed, for 5 ounces even at 50 cents per pound would only amount to 16c per acre.

Growing Onions From Sets

The quickest, easiest and surest way to grow a crop of onions is from bottom sets planted very early in the spring. They are more expensive than the seed, but take less weeding and come in much earlier. They should be planted in rows anywhere from 1 to 3 feet apart, and from 1 to 4 inches apart in the rows, about 3 inches deep and carefully set, right end up.

It will take anywhere from 300 to 1,000 pounds per acre of the sets, say 9 to 30 bushels, according to how thick they are planted. They can be pulled and sold green for bunch

onions, or allowed to ripen down for big onions for fall and winter sale. The best sets should be small, sound, dry, un-sprouted, not over an inch and not less than one-fourth inch in diameter. Our bottom grown sets are especially fine.

The sets are generally sold by the pound (15c wholesale at present), and run all the way from 100 to 500 to the pound, according to size. When sold by the bushel they are counted at 32 pounds to the bushel. They can be had in either red, white or yellow.

Sign Your Name and Address

No, I don't suppose you would be guilty of such a thing, but just the same there are lots of pretty smart people that will send in a letter and leave off their name, or their town, or their state, or all three. We get probably 20 a day of such letters. Some we can trace in one way or another and get them straightened out, but lots of them we just have to wait until they holler again. We have a box we call the "Dead File," and when we get a big roar from some one about an order that has not been filled or a letter that never was answered, we look there first thing and sure enough we generally find him. But we are generally too polite to mention it. We just take the blame for being dilatory and promise to do better.

A letter head would fix it all in good shape. No chance for a mistake then. I don't see why more people don't use them. They don't cost much and they sure make a letter look business like.

About Feterita for Chicken Feed

I have had a flood of letters asking about Feterita for chicken feed. It is a splendid idea. Feterita can be grown practically anywhere in the United States, can be grown successfully by anyone on almost any kind of soil, and does well either in little patches or big fields.

It is the best of all the grain sorghums, the earliest, the most drouth resistant, and the best quality for feed. Like all the sorghums it likes hot weather, and will make a crop no matter how dry it is. It does not like cold weather, cold soil or too much rain.

It should be planted just like corn. The heads can be cut by hand and piled up like ear corn. It is best to feed it to chickens in the head and let them scratch it out.

It ripens in about 90 days from sowing, or about like the earliest corn. Under favorable conditions it yields about the same as corn, but under unfavorable conditions, especially drouth, it will go far ahead of corn, and often make a good yield when corn fails entirely.

Use from 2 to 5 lbs. of seed per acre. Generally about 3 lbs.

I WILL SELL YOU THE SEED AT 20c PER LB., OR 3 LBS. FOR 50c, POSTPAID. LARGER LOTS AT YOUR EXPENSE, 10c PER LB.



Potato Seed Balls

You Can Grow New Varieties from Them

Did you ever try growing potatoes from seed? I don't mean from seed potatoes, but from potato seed. You have seen, of course, the seed balls that sometimes form on potato vines that have bloomed freely? They are full of little seed about like ground cherry seed, in fact the balls very much resemble ground cherries, except that they never turn yellow nor sweet.

These seeds if carefully washed out and dried and saved will grow easily, and will make sure-enough potatoes the first season. Not great big ones, but lots of them, and by planting these again next year you can grow potatoes as big as any. I have sometimes had them as large as hen's eggs the first season, but this is rare.

It's like planting apple seeds. The seedlings come everything under the sun and no two alike. They are all new varieties, and like seedling apples, some are good, and some are no good, but all are interesting and you may happen to stumble on to a valuable new variety.

My genial friend, Cook, of York state, has been making a hobby of these potato seed for years and says there is a fortune in growing new varieties from them.

I had him put up 1,000 packets of his Hybridized Potato Seed for you folks, and I really think it would be interesting and possibly profitable to try them. I have had some very interesting results from them myself.

The seed can be planted in the open, but is best started in a hotbed and handled like tomato plants. Full directions on the packets. Send along your orders.

PRICE PACKET 15c, 4 for 50c, 10 for \$1.00. All postpaid.

"Friend Field: I am sending you the last of the Golden Self Bleaching Celery seed grown for you. It's only a couple of pounds, not a serious thing one way or the other. I make no account of the postage. If you decide you want more seed next season, let me know at once. You certainly are the most original man in the seed catalog business. It's like having a face to face visit, the reading of it. By Jings! Your Seed Sense takes the CAKE and the RIBBON as well.

You must have had a DANDY TIME visiting your Old Dad in Southern California. There are lots of GOOD THINGS in this coast state; the south has not got 'em all. Next time you take a hike over the mountains, plan to see some of the middle coast things.

I have not forgotten about the roses named for your daughters. I want to test them another season before I send them out. Most sincerely yours."

—George Jason Streator.

A Mighty Interesting Chicken Book

I don't believe I ever enjoyed reading any book more than I have the incubator catalog sent out by Incubator Johnson, of Clay Center, Nebraska. Of course it's a catalog to sell incubators, for Johnson makes incubators—the best incubators on earth, too, according to my notion—but it's more than a catalog. It's a whole book on chicken raising from start to finish. I paid \$1.00 once for a book on poultry that didn't have half the information and good hard sense in it that I get out of Johnson's catalog.

Johnson will send it to you free, and you take my word for it, you'll be missing something if you don't send for it.

The correct address is M. M. Johnson Co., but just "Incubator Johnson" is what most people call him.

I use the incubators and they are absolutely all right. Besides I use one to test seed corn in. Some time I want to tell you about the time I drove out to Clay Center and visited with Johnson. We had a dandy visit. His catalog is the best chicken book I ever read. When it came this year I sat up till midnight till I read it clear through. Write and get one before you forget it.

Seed Beans Wanted

If any of you have any seed beans to spare, of garden beans, such as wax or string beans of the bush varieties, more than you need, send me a sample and tell me how many you have and what you want for them. They will all be needed. We can use any of the standard varieties of garden beans, but they must of course be pure seed of good germination.

We do not need white navy beans or the western Mexican beans or Red Kidney beans. We have plenty of all of those and we do not need pole beans, as they are mostly grown in California and were a good crop.

The ones we are short on are the string beans and wax beans, such as: Black Wax, Golden Wax, Wardwell's Kidney Wax and ones of that type. If you have any seed beans to spare of varieties you think I could use, send me samples and write me about them and if I cannot use them myself I will pass them on to some other seed house.

Gladiola Bulblet Collection

Grow Your Own Bulbs

These are the little, wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming-size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixture. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 200 for 25c or \$1.00 per 1,000, sent postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size,

"Dear Sir: Last summer you sent us a sample of chicken corn to try and asked for a report on it.

Every seed grew and headed out fine. My daughter took a picture of it with the little neighbor girl in it. I am enclosing same. Yours truly,"

—Mrs. E. L. Franc, S. W. 10 & Davis, Des Moines, Ia.

A Good Year to Try Alfalfa

This is going to be a dandy year to try alfalfa. The ground is going to be in good condition everywhere, as the dry weather last summer gave it a rest and the rain last fall and winter have soaked it full of moisture. The seed will have a splendid chance to get a start.

And the seed this year is the best I have ever seen. Of course, there is some poor seed, as there always is. Some farmers never do grow good seed, their fields are so weedy. And some lots of seed were discolored and damaged by rain at harvest time. And there are some lots of off-grade old seed still floating around and being offered at cut prices.

But the good seed this year is extra good, and we have on hand now the nicest lot of Kansas Nebraska grown, non-irrigated, weedless, hardy, thrifty alfalfa seed I ever saw. It is just as near perfect in germination and color and purity as alfalfa seed can well be. You couldn't beat it anywhere at any price. We will sell it to you subject to your own test and approval, and subject to the test and O. K. of your State Experiment Station or State College, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture. And if you know of any other place to send it, we will take their word for it.

This Kansas-Nebraska grown seed is hardy enough to plant anywhere, as the winters in the uplands of western Nebraska and Kansas are as severe as you are likely to find anywhere that alfalfa is grown at all.

This high-grade Kansas-Nebraska seed I am selling this month at \$14.00 per bu. If you want cheaper seed I can give you seed as low as \$10.00 per bu., according to color. I have two or three small lots of seed that is fairly pure, but off in color, that I had to take to finish out a car of better seed. Ask for special samples and quotations if interested. I can meet any price made to you, with equal or better seed.

But take my advice and don't fool with bargain counter seed. Insist on seed of pure yellow, free from buck, dock, or dodder, and testing at least 99.6% purity and 95% germination—and see that you get it.

I know at least one place where you can get it.

Good Money From This Garden

"Dear Sir: My garden just done fine. I guess it was because I used Field's seeds. I sold \$80.00 worth out of my garden and used out of it all summer and canned 275 quarts for winter, and gave stuff away. I had the nicest garden for miles around. Everyone came to see it and they all asked me whose seed it was and I told them Field's. I sold one sack of beans for seed and got 18c a pound, and I think that was good, don't you? Will have to close or you will get tired reading. Hope you will have all kinds of good luck. Your friend.

—Mrs. H. O'Connell, Montrose, Colo.

Must Have a Good Stand of Corn In 1918

"Dear Sir: I am staking my faith on you for 5 bu. of seed corn. I have got to have a good stand of corn in 1918. Now I am not going to write and ask you a lot of questions. We have got to whip the Germans. We have got to have corn and hogs. If the Lord is willing I'll have the hogs. I am going to depend on you for the corn.

—J. S. Ludwig, Bushnell, Ill



AN IOWA GIRL
Merna Dean Overholser, Grand River, Iowa

Ozark Beauty Seed Corn

Good Seed Corn for the Southern States

I believe that some of these days the Ozark mountain country will develop a great business in seed corn for the south and southwest. In my trips to that country I have noticed that they grow as fine corn as I ever saw, and it is always a sound plump grain, and a medium sized sturdy stalk.

I believe that corn grown there in the Ozark mountain valleys is the ideal seed corn for southern Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and in fact all the country below the latitude of Springfield, Mo.

From central Missouri on north it would be valuable for ensilage or fodder but would be too late to mature grain and would be a damage to a farmer except for fodder.

Mr. Eldridge made a trip through that country last fall, and the finest corn he saw was at Rogers, Ark. This is the northwest corner county of Arkansas and in the heart of the Ozark mountain fruit country. The corn there is mostly a white corn with a very large deep grain, very heavy yielding, partly white and partly red cobs. It has many local names, but Ozark Beauty seems to fit best of any.

In order to test out the idea of Ozark mountain grown seed corn for the south and southwest, we arranged with a man there to select some extra good seed of this variety, work it up in extra good shape with a grader we sent him, and ship it to our customers on orders from us.

We will guarantee this corn to extra fine quality type, and germination, beautifully selected and graded, and good corn for its own latitude and south. It will probably be good for heavy late fodder in the north. It will be shipped from Rogers on our orders, sacks weighed in free. Will be glad to mail you samples from here.

Price: 2 bu. or over, \$5.00 per bu. 1 bu., \$5.25. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.75. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50. Customers pay freight or express from Rogers, Ark.

Small amounts by mail from here, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. or over at 20c per lb.

Redhead Tomato Best Ever Tasted

"Gentlemen: Now about the seed I had from you last year. It certainly could not be any better. Everything done fine and we will order more this year, especially your Redhead tomatoes, cannot be beat. Never seen any better nor tasted any better. If you print a catalog this year be sure to send me one. Can't be without it. Hoping to receive an early reply, I remain, Yours resp't."

—John C. Kaup, Stuart, Nebr.

Was Pleased With Red Onions

"Oh sap! My large red onions sure done fine are growing up to be finest onions the people of this part ever tasted. I shall want quite a lot more onion seed. My seed corn that I ordered from you done fine. Lots of fine ears 14 in. long, and got ripe early. We have been eating Everbearing Strawberries all season. I gathered quite a lot last week. They sure done fine, but the white grub worm killed out quite a lot of the vines. All the stuff I got from you was very satisfactory, have no complaint to make. Hope to receive your new seed catalog as soon as you get it out. How was that early Amber cane for early ripening. I want to get the very earliest sorghum I can get hold of. Will you be kind enough to tell me where the Buckeye Sorghum Pan or Evaporator is made and by whom if you know. Trusting that you will grant the favors I have asked for, and that we may be able to get better acquainted in future, I remain your well satisfied customer, Yours,"

—A. E. Kincaid, Greenview, Ill.

Good Sweet Clover

"Dear Sir: I shipped to you last Friday A. M. 41 sacks of white sweet clover seed as per enclosed bill of lading.

Sweet clover is surely making good here. My field was a sight to behold when it was in full bloom. It was pastured until June 10th and returned me considerably over 100 bushels of seed. It is a pasture plant far excellence here and I will know next season what it does to the soil as I will plant the field in corn.

Wishing you a prosperous season, I am"

—H. M. Harden, S. D.

177 Bu. of Speltz From 8 Bu. of Seed

"Dear Sir: The eight bushel of Speltz I bought of you last spring produced 177 bushels on poor land, out yielded my oats and I think they are better than oats for feed 2 to 1."

—B. C. Hunter, Gravity, Ia.

Enjoys Seed Sense

"As I told you before this is our first summer on a farm, and how I do enjoy your Seed Sense. I can learn so much from it. I read and reread it and file them for reference. Now about seed corn, will you please send me the prices and I will order on return mail, and I want to try the new way of sowing alfalfa, on about seven acres, the piece you took from the Rural New Yorker. I will also want a seed drill for garden seeds. What kind shall I get and what will the price be? I also saw at the dairy show a spray that was a little keg or a barrel on a cart, that I would like to have in the barn(?) Have you this kind? Yours truly,"

—Mrs. H. S. Funk, Lees Summit, Mo.

Likes the Way Business is Handled

"Gentlemen: Yours with check for sudan grass seed and millet received and I am going to ask you to accept my thanks for the way you handled the business, as I am very well pleased. I intended writing you earlier, but the blizzard pounced upon us and for the time I was very busy trying to keep warm and make my stock as comfortable as it was possible to do. With the compliments of the season, I am Yours truly,

—Jos. W. Dauley, Rt. 3, Rockville, Mo.

Pleased With Her Garden

"I will write you a few lines in regard to my garden. I sure had a fine one out of the seed from your seed-house. Everyone who saw my garden said I could sure praise that seed. I will send you two of my neighbors' names that want your catalog and seed. I want a big lot this spring. I had the nicest onions, and I want sets this year, also Everbearing strawberries. I will send my order when the new catalog comes. I am trying to work up a trade for you here. Yours truly,

—Mrs. Jerry Alep, Rt. 2, Steamboat Springs, Colo

Seeds Proved Satisfactory

"Dear Sir: The garden seed you sold me last spring was very satisfactory, The Redhead tomatoes were extremely prolific and of very fine quality as well. Your inquiry relative to how I liked the Field seeds, have delayed my reply until I had tested some. Have passed quite a bit of the literature you so kindly sent, to others. Please accept compliments of the season. Most cordially yours,"

—Dr. C. W. Burgess, Bethany, Mo.

Would Order Seed From New Catalog

"Dear Sir: In regard to your spring catalog I wish you would please send us one this year. I bought seed of you two years ago and last year I just had a small garden but I used the left over seed and some my mother sent me from Iowa that she bought from you. I had a nice garden, but it was so dry here. I want to have a big garden next year, and I would like to order the seed from your catalog. We think it fine, and it isn't everything that will grow on this soil."

Yours respectfully,

—Mrs. Dayton Parsons, Aladdin, Wash. Bx. 144

Likes to Read Seed Sense

"Dear Sir: I like to read Seed Sense. It is like a jolly big family and we'll all be there after more seeds. Yours truly,"

—Cyrus F. Green, 1807 Horeb Ave. Zion City, Ill.

Poultry Corn Equal to Cane for Fodder

"Dear Sir: The sample of your Poultry Corn which you sent us is sure great. From a sample we got over a peck there being from three to five heads on one stalk, and as to fodder it is equal to cane and we will highly recommend it to be fed to chickens, or any other stock.

Please send us your catalog when it is issued. Thanking you for your past favors, we are Yours truly,"

—F. H. Brandenburg & Son, Oskaloosa, Ia. Rt. 4

2 bu. of Beans From 3 lbs. of Seed

"Dear Sir: From 3 lbs. of navy bean seed bought of you and planted quite late we harvested 2 bu. nice beans, hand picked, all but a few toward the last, that we pulled because we thought there would be frost that night. We think they are quite nice so white and clean and so few poor ones. What we don't use I wish to keep for seed and what I want to know is, if it is necessary to use something to keep weevil out. If so, what, and how to use it, and you will greatly oblige. Respectfully,"

—Mrs. W. H. Smith, Davenport, Nebr. Bx. 15

Like the Everbearing Strawberry

"Gentlemen: I learned your name and address from my friend Mr. Lee Cox, who lives on a nice little farm near our town. While out there on the 17th of this month, I saw a strawberry bed on which were nice ripe berries, and other plants still in bloom. He said that in the spring of 1915 he bought a dozen plants from you and set them out in order to get a start. In the spring of 1916 from this bed he pulled out and planted during the first week in April, 140 plants. From this bed the first week in June following he picked 6 quart of nice berries and after this they continued to bear till freezing weather set in. And further from this same bed during the past summer and fall they have had all the time as many berries as they needed.

Yours truly,"

—H. C. Ogle Sr., Paris, Ky.

Progressive Everbearing Strawberries

"Dear Friend Henry: I must write you again about the Progressive Everbearing Strawberries I bought of you. You do not praise them enough.

They bore enormously from July till way in Nov. Indeed I picked ripe ones late as the 8th of Dec. and green ones and many blooms still on the vines. Their hardness is a wonder to all. Only think of it! Boys skating on the lakes and I picking strawberries at the same time.

On Oct. 15th from one spring set plant, I picked 40 big ripe berries, counted 69 green ones and lots of bloom. I enclose a Photograph showing this plant with fruit. Hundreds more were about as good. Remember these plants had been bearing since July.

The hardness of the Progressive almost surpasses belief. Last season I set nine plants in a box of earth up from the ground. I put no covering whatever on them in the fall for I had no idea they could be saved in such an exposed position, still seven of them wintered safely and bore splendidly, I think no better proof need be given of their hardness.

I will only add that these strawberries owing to their constant growing and bearing, require exceeding rich ground and good care and if a drouth comes, needs plenty of water or they will take a rest, otherwise they will not stop to rest till winter sets in, in earnest.

Yours for Fresh Strawberries Five Months in the year.

—A. T. Cook, Hyde Park, N. Y.

"Mr. Field: The Tepary beans I purchased from you did fine. They came up in two days after planting. Had no rain until they started ripening. They have a delicious flavor of their own. The Red Kidney beans did well, too. I am greatly interested in beans, have over 50 varieties and if any readers of Seed Sense have any kinds not commonly listed in catalogs I would be pleased to exchange a few with them."

—J. C. Jay, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.



1000 Ears of Popcorn From 1 of Seed

"I just received my popcorn pictures yesterday so will send them and my story..

I planted my popcorn May 16th. There were 336 kernels and I planted one grain in each hill and made the hills one foot apart. In a short time the Baby Golden popcorn was up. I think every grain grew, as I had a fine stand, but the weather was dry just about the time the popcorn began to make ears and it did not do as well as it would have did with a favorable season. When I went to husk the Baby Golden I found lots of shucks that had just the cobs and not one grain on them and of course, I didn't count them; but I had 900 ears and 100 nubbins, making 1000 ears in all, which I think was good considering the dry weather.

I planted this corn by hand with the hoe and hoed it four times. I think that was all that kept it alive during the dry weather.

Your little friend,"

—Ella Bailey, Muscotah, Kans.

Field's Seeds For Her

"Dear Sir: You sent me your catalog last spring but I didn't send you an order, because I have the "Order early" habit, and the order had already been sent. Now I want this season's catalog, and if I do not send you an order, don't ever do me a favor again.

Your catalog and Seed Sense are both good reading, especially to ones that like to learn more about how to make a good garden. I do hope this new catalog has another "Woman's Right's" page. I got my courage bolstered up enough, after reading last year's page, to get a wheel hoe and this year I have my head set for one of your drills, if the price hasn't increased too much. Our farm lies along the river and is a rich sandy loam. Last spring I planted one ounce of crimson globe onion seed, also two packets of white onion seed. I sold all the red onions this fall and rec'd \$9.92. The white ones we kept. Mrs. Jacob Shady (my cousin) told me this fall that she had the best garden this year she had ever had, and she got the seeds from you; so I want to try some of your good seed, in our good soil. Send me the catalog early and see what I send you.

Yours truly,"—Mrs. Wm. Beihold, Decatur, Ind. Rt. 7

How to Handle Your Freight and Express Troubles. (By the "Trouble Man")



A new picture of Eldridge, the trouble man. You will notice he has less troubles than he used to have and is getting fat.

will figure them over. If anything is

One of our customers has asked us to write something regarding the acceptance of seeds damaged by the railroad company in transit. I am glad to have opportunity to do this, and I think I can help anyone in doubt about what to do in such cases.

Always go to the depot for your goods yourself if you can. If you can't do so be sure and tell whoever goes, to look at the goods and have them weighed before leaving the depot. In case of any damage or shortage, be sure and have the agent give you a written statement of the exact condition, stating weight and all about it. If he will not do this, don't take the goods and don't pay the freight.

If you pay the freight you accept the shipment. If you find after you go home that you are short in weight we cannot hold the railroad company for the loss.

Do not refuse a shipment from us, however, if you can help it. We will play fair and square, *but you must get a "Bad Order"* notice from your agent, or we can't do anything. As soon as you get the bad order notations, write us fully, enclosing the notice. We will immediately make it right with you either by refilling the amount lost, by prepaid freight or express, or will refund the amount and fuss it out with the railroad company at our liesure.

That's about all there is to it, except on lost or delayed shipments which arrive too late for planting, about which you have already written us, and on which we have filed claims. In such cases you may accept the shipment if you can use it. This act will automatically "Cancel the Claim", but if you do not want the seed, don't take it. Be sure and write us, however, so we can take the matter up with the company and settle with them.

Same is true regarding shipments by express. Always look at the goods before you leave the freight or express office and if there is anything wrong get a written statement from your agent. Not that we doubt your word. Your word is good with us, but the transportation companies must have everything in black and white, then it is sometimes hard to do anything with them.

If you will follow this advice you will help us to give you better service. Freight is bound to move slow this year. Order early, and if you are in a big hurry better have it come by express. It will cost a little more that way, but the service will be better, especially on small shipments.

I am always glad to trace shipments for you, so be sure and let us know if we can help you in any way. If you think you are over charged on freight or express, send us your receipts and we

due you, I will see that you get it. Tell me your troubles—Eldridge

Warning

Since writing the description of the various lots of old corn on page 11 we have been, making a lot of germination tests and we find that all of the Northern Iowa and Central Iowa lots are lower germination than we thought. This includes lots 4-5-6-7-8. They are testing for us from 80 to 85. There is very little chance of their being any better. But on the other hand they will hold what they have. The other lots all show test of 90 to 96 but they are Southern Iowa grown and rather risky for the north part of the state.

It's up to you. If you want Northern Grown Early Corn the best we can do for you is probably 80 to 85. If that is not satisfactory we will cancel your order on those varieties and either give you some of the other lots or refund your money as you prefer.

We may have better testing lots of early corn in later but chances are that all from Central and Northern Iowa will be about the same as the fault was with the climate in that part of the state in 1916. The corn didn't ripen up like it did here in Southern Iowa. In the present scarcity of acclimated Northern Iowa corn my advice would be to take these lots anyway if you live in the north half of the

state and plant a little thicker to make up for the lower test. Ask your county agent about it.

If you live in the southern half of the state my advice would be to take some of the varieties grown around here especially lots 1-2-3-9-10-11, whatever you do the corn is sold to you subject to your own test and approval and we will tell you exactly what it is, the test, and where it was grown.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

We have the best variety of rhubarb that I have ever seen. It is the strain that is sometimes sold for wine plant. The stalks are very large, quite red in color, very tender and mild in flavor. It is early, hardy and just right in every way. We have no special name for it, but it is somewhat similar to the variety sometimes sold by nurserymen as Victoria, but in my opinion better. It was brought to this country by some of the early settlers and is well known in this neighborhood. The plants can be set either fall or spring and live very easily. They can be shipped safely by mail or express to any part of the country. See prices below.

	Each	Doz.	100
Rhubarb, 1 year (3 for 25c)	10c	\$1.00	\$5.00
Rhubarb, 2 year (2 for 25c)	15c	1.25	8.00